Package ‘waywiser’

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Author Michael Mahoney [aut, cre] (<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2402-304X>), Lucas Johnson [ctb] (<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7953-0260>), Virgilio Gómez-Rubio [rev] (Virgilio reviewed the package (v. 0.2.0.9000) for rOpenSci, see <https://github.com/ropensci/software-review/issues/571>), Jakub Nowosad [rev] (Jakub reviewed the package (v. 0.2.0.9000) for rOpenSci, see <https://github.com/ropensci/software-review/issues/571>), Posit Software, PBC [cph, fnd]
Maintainer Michael Mahoney <mike.mahoney.218@gmail.com>
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**R topics documented:**

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Description

This data and description are taken from the geodaData R package. Classic social science foundational study by Andre-Michel Guerry on crime, suicide, literacy and other “moral statistics” in 1830s France. Data from the R package Guerry (Michael Friendly and Stephane Dray).

Usage

guerry

Format

An sf data frame with 85 rows, 23 variables, and a geometry column:

department  Department ID: Standard numbers for the departments
department  Department name: Departments are named according to usage in 1830, but without accents. A factor with levels Ain Aisne Allier ... Vosges Yonne
Crm_prs     Population per Crime against persons.
Crm_prp     Population per Crime against property.
Literacy    Percent of military conscripts who can read and write.
Donatns     Donations to the poor.
Infants     Population per illegitimate birth.
Suicids     Population per suicide.
Maincty     Size of principal city (‘1:Sm’, ‘2:Med’, ‘3:Lg’), used as a surrogate for population density. Large refers to the top 10, small to the bottom 10; all the rest are classed Medium.
Wealth      Per capita tax on personal property. A ranked index based on taxes on personal and movable property per inhabitant.
Commerce    Commerce and Industry, measured by the rank of the number of patents / population.
Clergy      Distribution of clergy, measured by the rank of the number of Catholic priests in active service population.
Crim_prn    Crimes against parents, measured by the rank of the ratio of crimes against parents to all crimes – Average for the years 1825-1830.
Infntcd     Infanticides per capita. A ranked ratio of number of infanticides to population – Average for the years 1825-1830.
**Donations to the clergy.** A ranked ratio of the number of bequests and donations inter vivios to population — Average for the years 1815-1824.

**Lottery** Per capita wager on Royal Lottery. Ranked ratio of the proceeds bet on the royal lottery to population — Average for the years 1822-1826.

**Desertion** Military desertion, ratio of number of young soldiers accused of desertion to the force of the military contingent, minus the deficit produced by the insufficiency of available billets — Average of the years 1825-1827.

**Instruction** Instruction. Ranks recorded from Guerry’s map of Instruction. Note: this is inversely related to Literacy.

**Prostitutes** Number of prostitutes registered in Paris from 1816 to 1834, classified by the department of their birth.

**Distance** Distance to Paris (km). Distance of each department centroid to the centroid of the Seine (Paris).

**Area** Area (1000 km^2).

**Population in 1831**, in 1000s.

**Details**

Sf object, units in m. EPSG 27572: NTF (Paris) / Lambert zone II.

**Source**


**Examples**

```r
if (requireNamespace("sf", quietly = TRUE)) {
  library(sf)
  data(guerry)

  plot(guerry["Donatns"])
}
```
**ny_trees**

**Number of trees and aboveground biomass for Forest Inventory and Analysis plots in New York State**

**Description**

The original data is derived from the Forest Inventory and Analysis program, implemented by the US Department of Agriculture’s Forest Service.

**Usage**

`ny_trees`

**Format**

An sf object using EPSG 5070: NAD83 / Conus Albers (in meters), with 5,303 rows and 5 columns:

- **yr** The year measurements were taken.
- **plot** A unique identifier signifying the plot measurements were taken at.
- **n_trees** The number of trees present on a plot.
- **agb** The total aboveground biomass at the plot location, in pounds.
- **geometry** The centroid of the plot location.

**predict.ww_area_of_applicability**

*Predict from a ww_area_of_applicability*

**Description**

Predict from a `ww_area_of_applicability`

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'ww_area_of_applicability'
predict(object, new_data, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- **object** A `ww_area_of_applicability` object.
- **new_data** A data frame or matrix of new samples.
- **...** Not used.
predict.ww_area_of_applicability

Details

The function computes the distance indices of the new data and whether or not they are "inside" the area of applicability.

Value

A tibble of predictions, with two columns: di, numeric, contains the "dissimilarity index" of each point in new_data, while aoa, logical, contains whether a row is inside (TRUE) or outside (FALSE) the area of applicability.

Note that this function is often called using terra::predict(), in which case aoa will be converted to numeric implicitly; 1 values correspond to cells "inside" the area of applicability and 0 corresponds to cells "outside" the AOA.

The number of rows in the tibble is guaranteed to be the same as the number of rows in new_data. Rows with NA predictor values will have NA di and aoa values.

See Also

Other area of applicability functions: ww_area_of_applicability()

Examples

library(vip)
train <- gen_friedman(1000, seed = 101) # ?vip::gen_friedman
test <- train[701:1000, ]
train <- train[1:700, ]
pp <- stats::ppr(y ~ ., data = train, nterms = 11)
metric_name <- ifelse(
  packageVersion("vip") > package_version("0.3.2"),
  "rsq",
  "rsquared"
)

importance <- vip::vi_permute(
  pp,
  target = "y",
  metric = metric_name,
  pred_wrapper = predict,
  train = train
)

aoa <- ww_area_of_applicability(y ~ ., train, test, importance = importance)
predict(aoa, test)
**worldclim_simulation**

Simulated data based on WorldClim Bioclimatic variables

**Description**

This data is adapted from the CAST vignette vignette("cast02-A0A-tutorial", package = "CAST"). The original data is derived from the Worldclim global climate variables.

**Usage**

worldclim_simulation

**Format**

An sf object with 10,000 rows and 6 columns:

- **bio2** Mean Diurnal Range (Mean of monthly (max temp - min temp))
- **bio10** Mean Temperature of Warmest Quarter
- **bio13** Precipitation of Wettest Month
- **bio19** Precipitation of Coldest Quarter
- **geometry** The location of the sampled point.
- **response** A virtual species distribution, generated using the generateSpFromPCA() function from the virtualspecies package.

**Source**

https://www.worldclim.org

---

**ww_agreement_coefficient**

Agreement coefficients and related methods

**Description**

These functions calculate the agreement coefficient and mean product difference (MPD), as well as their systematic and unsystematic components, from Ji and Gallo (2006). Agreement coefficients provides a useful measurement of agreement between two data sets which is bounded, symmetrical, and can be decomposed into systematic and unsystematic components; however, it assumes a linear relationship between the two data sets and treats both "truth" and "estimate" as being of equal quality, and as such may not be a useful metric in all scenarios.
Usage

ww_agreement_coefficient(data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
ww_agreement_coefficient(data, truth, estimate, na_rm = TRUE, ...)

ww_agreement_coefficient_vec(truth, estimate, na_rm = TRUE, ...)

ww_systematic_agreement_coefficient(data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
ww_systematic_agreement_coefficient(data, truth, estimate, na_rm = TRUE, ...)

ww_systematic_agreement_coefficient_vec(truth, estimate, na_rm = TRUE, ...)

ww_unsystematic_agreement_coefficient(data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
ww_unsystematic_agreement_coefficient(data, truth, estimate, na_rm = TRUE, ...)

ww_unsystematic_agreement_coefficient_vec(truth, estimate, na_rm = TRUE, ...)

ww_unsystematic_mpd(data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
ww_unsystematic_mpd(data, truth, estimate, na_rm = TRUE, ...)

ww_unsystematic_mpd_vec(truth, estimate, na_rm = TRUE, ...)

ww_systematic_mpd(data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
ww_systematic_mpd(data, truth, estimate, na_rm = TRUE, ...)

ww_systematic_mpd_vec(truth, estimate, na_rm = TRUE, ...)

ww_unsystematic_rmpd(data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
ww_unsystematic_rmpd(data, truth, estimate, na_rm = TRUE, ...)

ww_unsystematic_rmpd_vec(truth, estimate, na_rm = TRUE, ...)

ww_systematic_rmpd(data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
ww_systematic_rmpd(data, truth, estimate, na_rm = TRUE, ...)

ww_systematic_rmpd_vec(truth, estimate, na_rm = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
ww_systematic_rmpd(data, truth, estimate, na_rm = TRUE, ...)
Arguments

- `data`: A data.frame containing the columns specified by the `truth` and `estimate` arguments.
- `...`: Not currently used.
- `truth`: The column identifier for the true results (that is numeric). This should be an unquoted column name although this argument is passed by expression and supports quasiquotation (you can unquote column names). For `_vec()` functions, a numeric vector.
- `estimate`: The column identifier for the predicted results (that is also numeric). As with `truth` this can be specified different ways but the primary method is to use an unquoted variable name. For `_vec()` functions, a numeric vector.
- `na_rm`: A logical value indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.

Details

Agreement coefficient values range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating perfect agreement. `truth` and `estimate` must be the same length. This function is not explicitly spatial and as such can be applied to data with any number of dimensions and any coordinate reference system.

Value

A tibble with columns `.metric`, `.estimator`, and `.estimate` and 1 row of values. For grouped data frames, the number of rows returned will be the same as the number of groups. For `_vec()` functions, a single value (or NA).

References


See Also

Other agreement metrics: `ww_willmott_d()`
Other yardstick metrics: `ww_global_geary_c()`, `ww_global_moran_i()`, `ww_local_geary_c()`, `ww_local_getis_ord_g()`, `ww_local_moran_i()`, `ww_willmott_d()`

Examples

```r
# Calculated values match Ji and Gallo 2006:
x <- c(6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14)
y <- c(2, 3, 5, 5, 6, 8)
ww_agreement_coefficient_vec(x, y)
ww_systematic_agreement_coefficient_vec(x, y)
ww_unsystematic_agreement_coefficient_vec(x, y)
```
Find the area of applicability

Description

This function calculates the "area of applicability" of a model, as introduced by Meyer and Pebesma (2021). While the initial paper introducing this method focused on spatial models, there is nothing inherently spatial about the method; it can be used with any type of data (and, because it does not care about the spatial arrangement of your data, can be used with 2D or 3D spatial data, and with geographic or projected CRS).

Usage

ww_area_of_applicability(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
ww_area_of_applicability(x, testing = NULL, importance, ..., na_rm = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'matrix'
ww_area_of_applicability(x, testing = NULL, importance, ..., na_rm = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'formula'
ww_area_of_applicability(
  x,
  data,
  testing = NULL,
  importance,
  ..., 
  na_rm = FALSE
)

## S3 method for class 'recipe'
ww_area_of_applicability

ww_area_of_applicability(
  x,
  data,
  testing = NULL,
  importance,
  ..., 
  na_rm = FALSE
)

## S3 method for class 'rset'
ww_area_of_applicability(x, y = NULL, importance, ..., na_rm = FALSE)

Arguments

x Either a data frame, matrix, formula (specifying predictor terms on the right-
hand side), recipe (from recipes::recipe()), or rset object, produced by re-
sampling functions from rsample or spatialsample.

If x is a recipe, it should be the same one used to pre-process the data used in
your model. If the recipe used to build the area of applicability doesn’t match the
one used to build the model, the returned area of applicability won’t be correct.

... Not currently used.

testing A data frame or matrix containing the data used to validate your model. This
should be the same data as used to calculate all model accuracy metrics.

If this argument is NULL, then this function will use the training data (from x
or data) to calculate within-sample distances. This may result in the area of
applicability threshold being set too high, with the result that too many points
are classed as “inside” the area of applicability.

importance Either:

- A data.frame with two columns: term, containing the names of each vari-
  able in the training and testing data, and estimate, containing the (raw or
  scaled) feature importance for each variable.

- An object of class vi with at least two columns, Variable and Importance.

All variables in the training data (x or data, depending on the context) must
have a matching importance estimate, and all terms with importance estimates
must be in the training data.

na_rm A logical of length 1, indicating whether observations (in both training and test-
ing) with NA values in predictors should be removed. Only predictor variables
are considered, and this value has no impact on predictions (where NA values
produce NA predictions). If na_rm = FALSE and NA values are found, this func-
tion returns an error.

data The data frame representing your "training" data, when using the formula or
recipe methods.

y Optional: a recipe (from recipes::recipe()) or formula.

If y is a recipe, it should be the same one used to pre-process the data used in
your model. If the recipe used to build the area of applicability doesn’t match the
one used to build the model, the returned area of applicability won’t be correct.
Details

Predictions made on points “inside” the area of applicability should be as accurate as predictions made on the data provided to testing. That means that generally testing should be your final hold-out set so that predictions on points inside the area of applicability are accurately described by your reported model metrics. When passing an rset object to `x`, predictions made on points “inside” the area of applicability instead should be as accurate as predictions made on the assessment sets during cross-validation.

This method assumes your model was fit using dummy variables in the place of any non-numeric predictor, and that you have one importance score per dummy variable. Having non-numeric predictors will cause this function to fail.

Value

A `ww_area_of_applicability` object, which can be used with `predict()` to calculate the distance of new data to the original training data, and determine if new data is within a model's area of applicability.

Differences from CAST

This implementation differs from Meyer and Pebesma (2021) (and therefore from CAST) when using cross-validated data in order to minimize data leakage. Namely, in order to calculate the dissimilarity index $DI_k$, CAST:

1. Rescales all data used for cross validation at once, lumping assessment folds in with analysis data.
2. Calculates a single $\bar{d}$ as the mean distance between all points in the rescaled data set, including between points in the same assessment fold.
3. For each point $k$ that’s used in an assessment fold, calculates $d_k$ as the minimum distance between $k$ and any point in its corresponding analysis fold.
4. Calculates $DI_k$ by dividing $d_k$ by $\bar{d}$ (which was partially calculated as the distance between $k$ and the rest of the rescaled data).

Because assessment data is used to calculate constants for rescaling analysis data and $\bar{d}$, the assessment data may appear too “similar” to the analysis data when calculating $DI_k$. As such, waywiser treats each fold in an rset independently:

1. Each analysis set is rescaled independently.
2. Separate $\bar{d}$ are calculated for each fold, as the mean distance between all points in the analysis set for that fold.
3. Identically to CAST, $d_k$ is the minimum distance between a point $k$ in the assessment fold and any point in the corresponding analysis fold.
4. $DI_k$ is then found by dividing $d_k$ by $\bar{d}$, which was calculated independently from $k$.

Predictions are made using the full training data set, rescaled once (in the same way as CAST), and the mean $\bar{d}$ across folds, under the assumption that the “final” model in use will be retrained using the entire data set.

In practice, this means waywiser produces very slightly higher $\bar{d}$ values than CAST and a slightly higher area of applicability threshold than CAST when using rset objects.
References


See Also

Other area of applicability functions: `predict.ww_area_of_applicability()`

Examples

```r
train <- vip::gen_friedman(1000, seed = 101) # ?vip::gen_friedman
test <- train[701:1000, ]
train <- train[1:700, ]
pp <- stats::ppr(y ~ ., data = train, nterms = 11)
meteric_name <- ifelse(
    packageVersion("vip") > package_version("0.3.2"),
    "rsq",
    "rsquared"
)
importance <- vip::vi_permute(
    pp,
    target = "y",
    metric = metric_name,
    pred_wrapper = predict,
    train = train
)

aoa <- ww_area_of_applicability(y ~ ., train, test, importance = importance)
predict(aoa, test)

# Equivalent methods for calculating AOA:
ww_area_of_applicability(train[2:11], test[2:11], importance)
ww_area_of_applicability(
    as.matrix(train[2:11]),
    as.matrix(test[2:11]),
    importance
)
```

Description

These functions can be used for geographic or projected coordinate reference systems and expect 2D data.
ww_build_neighbors

Usage

ww_build_neighbors(data, nb = NULL, ..., call = rlang::caller_env())

Arguments

data  An sf object (of class "sf" or "sfc").

nb  An object of class "nb" (in which case it will be returned unchanged), or a function to create an object of class "nb" from data and ... , or NULL. See details.

...  Arguments passed to the neighbor-creating function.

call  The execution environment of a currently running function, e.g. call = caller_env(). The corresponding function call is retrieved and mentioned in error messages as the source of the error.

You only need to supply call when throwing a condition from a helper function which wouldn’t be relevant to mention in the message.

Can also be NULL or a defused function call to respectively not display any call or hard-code a code to display.

For more information about error calls, see Including function calls in error messages.

Details

When nb = NULL, the method used to create neighbors from data is dependent on what geometry type data is:

- If nb = NULL and data is a point geometry (classes "sfc_POINT" or "sfc_MULTIPOINT") the "nb" object will be created using ww_make_point_neighbors().
- If nb = NULL and data is a polygon geometry (classes "sfc_POLYGON" or "sfc_MULTIPOLYGON") the "nb" object will be created using ww_make_polygon_neighbors().
- If nb = NULL and data is any other geometry type, the "nb" object will be created using the centroids of the data as points, with a warning.

Value

An object of class "nb".

Examples

ww_build_neighbors(guerry)
**ww_build_weights**

Build "listw" objects of spatial weights

**Description**

These functions can be used for geographic or projected coordinate reference systems and expect 2D data.

**Usage**

```r
ww_build_weights(x, wt = NULL, include_self = FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` Either an sf object or a "nb" neighbors list object. If an sf object, will be converted into a neighbors list via `ww_build_neighbors()`.
- `wt` Either a "listw" object (which will be returned unchanged), a function for creating a "listw" object from `x`, or NULL, in which case weights will be constructed via `spdep::nb2listw()`.
- `include_self` Include each region itself in its own list of neighbors?
- `...` Arguments passed to the weight constructing function.

**Value**

A listw object.

**Examples**

```r
ww_build_weights(guerry)
```

---

**ww_global_geary_c**

Global Geary's C statistic

**Description**

Calculate the global Geary's C statistic for model residuals. `ww_global_geary_c()` returns the statistic itself, while `ww_global_geary_pvalue()` returns the associated p value. These functions are meant to help assess model predictions, for instance by identifying if there are clusters of higher residuals than expected. For statistical testing and inference applications, use `spdep::geary.test()` instead.
**Usage**

```r
ww_global_geary_c(data, ...)  
ww_global_geary_c_vec(truth, estimate, wt, na_rm = FALSE, ...)  
ww_global_geary_pvalue(data, ...)  
ww_global_geary_pvalue_vec(truth, estimate, wt = NULL, na_rm = FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `data` A `data.frame` containing the columns specified by the `truth` and `estimate` arguments.
- `...` Additional arguments passed to `spdep::geary()` (for `ww_global_geary_c()`) or `spdep::geary.test()` (for `ww_global_geary_pvalue()`).
- `truth` The column identifier for the true results (that is numeric). This should be an unquoted column name although this argument is passed by expression and supports quasiquotation (you can unquote column names). For `_vec()` functions, a numeric vector.
- `estimate` The column identifier for the predicted results (that is also numeric). As with `truth` this can be specified different ways but the primary method is to use an unquoted variable name. For `_vec()` functions, a numeric vector.
- `wt` A `listw` object, for instance as created with `ww_build_weights()`. For `data.frame` input, may also be a function that takes `data` and returns a `listw` object.
- `na_rm` A logical value indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.

**Details**

These functions can be used for geographic or projected coordinate reference systems and expect 2D data.

**Value**

A tibble with columns `.metric`, `.estimator`, and `.estimate` and 1 row of values. For grouped data frames, the number of rows returned will be the same as the number of groups. For `_vec()` functions, a single value (or NA).

**References**


See Also

Other autocorrelation metrics: \texttt{ww\_global\_moran\_i()}, \texttt{ww\_local\_geary\_c()}, \texttt{ww\_local\_getis\_ord\_g()}, \texttt{ww\_local\_moran\_i()}

Other yardstick metrics: \texttt{ww\_agreement\_coefficient()}, \texttt{ww\_global\_moran\_i()}, \texttt{ww\_local\_geary\_c()}, \texttt{ww\_local\_getis\_ord\_g()}, \texttt{ww\_local\_moran\_i()}, \texttt{ww\_willmott\_d()}

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
guerry\_model <- guerry
guerry\_lm <- lm(Crm\_prs ~ Litercy, guerry\_model)
guerry\_model\$predictions <- predict(guerry\_lm, guerry\_model)

ww\_global\_geary\_c(guerry\_model, Crm\_prs, predictions)
ww\_global\_geary\_pvalue(guerry\_model, Crm\_prs, predictions)

wt <- ww\_build\_weights(guerry\_model)

ww\_global\_geary\_c\_vec(
  guerry\_model\$Crm\_prs,
  guerry\_model\$predictions,
  wt = wt
)
ww\_global\_geary\_pvalue\_vec(
  guerry\_model\$Crm\_prs,
  guerry\_model\$predictions,
  wt = wt
)
\end{verbatim}

\texttt{ww\_global\_moran\_i} \textit{Global Moran’s I statistic}

Description

Calculate the global Moran’s I statistic for model residuals. \texttt{ww\_global\_moran\_i()} returns the statistic itself, while \texttt{ww\_global\_moran\_pvalue()} returns the associated p value. These functions are meant to help assess model predictions, for instance by identifying if there are clusters of higher residuals than expected. For statistical testing and inference applications, use \texttt{spdep::moran.test()} instead.

Usage

\begin{verbatim}
ww\_global\_moran\_i(data, ...)
ww\_global\_moran\_i\_vec(truth, estimate, wt = NULL, na\_rm = FALSE, ...)
ww\_global\_moran\_pvalue(data, ...)
ww\_global\_moran\_pvalue\_vec(truth, estimate, wt = NULL, na\_rm = FALSE, ...)
\end{verbatim}
Arguments

data A data.frame containing the columns specified by the truth and estimate arguments.

... Additional arguments passed to `spdep::moran()` (for `ww_global_moran_i()`) or `spdep::moran.test()` (for `ww_global_moran_pvalue()`).

truth The column identifier for the true results (that is numeric). This should be an unquoted column name although this argument is passed by expression and supports quasiquotation (you can unquote column names). For _vec() functions, a numeric vector.

estimate The column identifier for the predicted results (that is also numeric). As with truth this can be specified different ways but the primary method is to use an unquoted variable name. For _vec() functions, a numeric vector.

wt A listw object, for instance as created with `ww_build_weights()`. For data.frame input, may also be a function that takes data and returns a listw object.

na_rm A logical value indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.

Details

These functions can be used for geographic or projected coordinate reference systems and expect 2D data.

Value

A tibble with columns .metric, .estimator, and .estimate and 1 row of values. For grouped data frames, the number of rows returned will be the same as the number of groups. For _vec() functions, a single value (or NA).

References


See Also

Other autocorrelation metrics: `ww_global_geary_c()`, `ww_local_geary_c()`, `ww_local_getis_ord_g()`, `ww_local_moran_i()`

Other yardstick metrics: `ww_agreement_coefficient()`, `ww_global_geary_c()`, `ww_local_geary_c()`, `ww_local_getis_ord_g()`, `ww_local_moran_i()`, `ww_willmott_d()`

Examples

guerry_model <- guerry
guerry_lm <- lm(Crm_prs ~ Litercy, guerry_model)
guerry_model$predictions <- predict(guerry_lm, guerry_model)
Local Geary’s C statistic

Description

Calculate the local Geary’s C statistic for model residuals. `ww_local_geary_c()` returns the statistic itself, while `ww_local_geary_pvalue()` returns the associated p value. These functions are meant to help assess model predictions, for instance by identifying clusters of higher residuals than expected. For statistical testing and inference applications, use `spdep::localC_perm()` instead.

Usage

```
ww_local_geary_c(data, ...)  
ww_local_geary_c_vec(truth, estimate, wt, na_rm = FALSE, ...)  
ww_local_geary_pvalue(data, ...)  
ww_local_geary_pvalue_vec(truth, estimate, wt = NULL, na_rm = FALSE, ...)  
```

Arguments

- **data**
  - A `data.frame` containing the columns specified by the `truth` and `estimate` arguments.
- **...**
  - Additional arguments passed to `spdep::localC()` (for `ww_local_geary_c()`) or `spdep::localC_perm()` (for `ww_local_geary_pvalue()`).
- **truth**
  - The column identifier for the true results (that is numeric). This should be an unquoted column name although this argument is passed by expression and supports quasiquotation (you can unquote column names). For _vec() functions, a numeric vector.
estimate

The column identifier for the predicted results (that is also numeric). As with truth this can be specified different ways but the primary method is to use an unquoted variable name. For._vec() functions, a numeric vector.

wt

A listw object, for instance as created with ww_build_weights(). For data.frame input, may also be a function that takes data and returns a listw object.

na_rm

A logical value indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.

Details

These functions can be used for geographic or projected coordinate reference systems and expect 2D data.

Value

A tibble with columns .metric, .estimator, and .estimate and nrow(data) rows of values. For _vec() functions, a numeric vector of length(truth) (or NA).

References


See Also

Other autocorrelation metrics: ww_global_geary_c(), ww_global_moran_i(), ww_local_getis_ord_g(), ww_local_moran_i()

Other yardstick metrics: ww_agreement_coefficient(), ww_global_geary_c(), ww_global_moran_i(), ww_local_getis_ord_g(), ww_local_moran_i(), ww_willmott_d()

Examples

guerry_model <- guerry
guerry_lm <- lm(Crm_prs ~ Litercy, guerry_model)
guerry_model$predictions <- predict(guerry_lm, guerry_model)

ww_local_geary_c(guerry_model, Crm_prs, predictions)
ww_local_geary_pvalue(guerry_model, Crm_prs, predictions)

wt <- ww_build_weights(guerry_model)

ww_local_geary_c_vec(
  guerry_model$Crm_prs,
  guerry_model$predictions,
  wt = wt
)

ww_local_geary_pvalue_vec(
  guerry_model$Crm_prs,
ww_local_getis_ord_g

    guerry_model$predictions,
    wt = wt
  }

ww_local_getis_ord_g  Local Getis-Ord G and G* statistic

Description
Calculate the local Getis-Ord G and G* statistic for model residuals. `ww_local_getis_ord_g()` returns the statistic itself, while `ww_local_getis_ord_pvalue()` returns the associated p value. These functions are meant to help assess model predictions, for instance by identifying clusters of higher residuals than expected. For statistical testing and inference applications, use `spdep::localG_perm()` instead.

Usage

ww_local_getis_ord_g(data, ...)

ww_local_getis_ord_g_vec(truth, estimate, wt, na_rm = FALSE, ...)

ww_local_getis_ord_g_pvalue(data, ...)

ww_local_getis_ord_g_pvalue_vec(truth, estimate, wt, na_rm = FALSE, ...)

Arguments

data A data.frame containing the columns specified by the truth and estimate arguments.

... Additional arguments passed to `spdep::localG()` (for `ww_local_getis_ord_g()`) or `spdep::localG_perm()` (for `ww_local_getis_ord_pvalue()`).

truth The column identifier for the true results (that is numeric). This should be an unquoted column name although this argument is passed by expression and supports quasiquotation (you can unquote column names). For _vec() functions, a numeric vector.

estimate The column identifier for the predicted results (that is also numeric). As with truth this can be specified different ways but the primary method is to use an unquoted variable name. For _vec() functions, a numeric vector.

wt A listw object, for instance as created with `ww_build_weights()`. For data.frame input, may also be a function that takes data and returns a listw object.

na_rm A logical value indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.
Details

These functions can be used for geographic or projected coordinate reference systems and expect 2D data.

Value

A tibble with columns .metric, .estimator, and .estimate and nrow(data) rows of values. For _vec() functions, a numeric vector of length(truth) (or NA).

References


See Also

Other autocorrelation metrics: `ww_global_geary_c()`, `ww_global_moran_i()`, `ww_local_geary_c()`, `ww_local_moran_i()`

Other yardstick metrics: `ww_agreement_coefficient()`, `ww_global_geary_c()`, `ww_global_moran_i()`, `ww_local_geary_c()`, `ww_local_moran_i()`, `ww_willmott_d()`

Examples

guerry_model <- guerry
guerry_lm <- lm(Crm_prs ~ Litercy, guerry_model)
guerry_model$predictions <- predict(guerry_lm, guerry_model)

`ww_local_getis_ord_g(guerry_model, Crm_prs, predictions)`
`ww_local_getis_ord_g_pvalue(guerry_model, Crm_prs, predictions)`

wt <- `ww_build_weights(guerry_model)`

`ww_local_getis_ord_g_vec(`
  guerry_model$Crm_prs,
  guerry_model$predictions,
  wt = wt
)`

`ww_local_getis_ord_g_pvalue_vec(`
  guerry_model$Crm_prs,
  guerry_model$predictions,
  wt = wt
)`
**Description**

Calculate the local Moran’s I statistic for model residuals. `ww_local_moran_i()` returns the statistic itself, while `ww_local_moran_pvalue()` returns the associated p value. These functions are meant to help assess model predictions, for instance by identifying clusters of higher residuals than expected. For statistical testing and inference applications, use `spdep::localmoran_perm()` instead.

**Usage**

```r
ww_local_moran_i(data, ...)
ww_local_moran_i_vec(truth, estimate, wt, na_rm = FALSE, ...)
ww_local_moran_pvalue(data, ...)
ww_local_moran_pvalue_vec(truth, estimate, wt = NULL, na_rm = FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `data` A `data.frame` containing the columns specified by the `truth` and `estimate` arguments.
- `...` Additional arguments passed to `spdep::localmoran()`.
- `truth` The column identifier for the true results (that is numeric). This should be an unquoted column name although this argument is passed by expression and supports quasiquotation (you can unquote column names). For `_vec()` functions, a numeric vector.
- `estimate` The column identifier for the predicted results (that is also numeric). As with `truth` this can be specified different ways but the primary method is to use an unquoted variable name. For `_vec()` functions, a numeric vector.
- `wt` A `listw` object, for instance as created with `ww_build_weights()`. For data.frame input, may also be a function that takes `data` and returns a `listw` object.
- `na_rm` A logical value indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.

**Details**

These functions can be used for geographic or projected coordinate reference systems and expect 2D data.

**Value**

A tibble with columns `.metric`, `.estimator`, and `.estimate` and `nrow(data)` rows of values. For `_vec()` functions, a numeric vector of `length(truth)` (or NA).
References


See Also

Other autocorrelation metrics: `ww_global_geary_c()`, `ww_global_moran_i()`, `ww_local_geary_c()`, `ww_local_getis_ord_g()`

Other yardstick metrics: `ww_agreement_coefficient()`, `ww_global_geary_c()`, `ww_global_moran_i()`, `ww_local_geary_c()`, `ww_local_getis_ord_g()`, `ww_willmott_d()`

Examples

```r
guerry_model <- guerry
guerry_lm <- lm(Crm_prs ~ Litercy, guerry_model)
guerry_model$predictions <- predict(guerry_lm, guerry_model)

ww_local_moran_i(guerry_model, Crm_prs, predictions)
ww_local_moran_pvalue(guerry_model, Crm_prs, predictions)

wt <- ww_build_weights(guerry_model)

ww_local_moran_i_vec(
  guerry_model$Crm_prs,
  guerry_model$predictions,
  wt = wt
)
ww_local_moran_pvalue_vec(
  guerry_model$Crm_prs,
  guerry_model$predictions,
  wt = wt
)
```

Description

This function uses `spdep::knearneigh()` and `spdep::knn2nb()` to create a "nb" neighbors list.

Usage

```r
ww_make_point_neighbors(data, k = 1, sym = FALSE, ...)```
ww_make_polygon_neighbors

Arguments

- **data**: An sfc_POINT or sfc_MULTIPOINT object.
- **k**: How many nearest neighbors to use in `spdep::knearneigh()`.
- **sym**: Force the output neighbors list (from `spdep::knn2nb()`) to symmetry.
- **...**: Other arguments passed to `spdep::knearneigh()`.

Details

These functions can be used for geographic or projected coordinate reference systems and expect 2D data.

Value

An object of class "nb"

Examples

```r
ww_make_point_neighbors(ny_trees)
```

ww_make_polygon_neighbors

Make 'nb' objects from polygon geometries

Description

This function is an extremely thin wrapper around `spdep::poly2nb()`, renamed to use the way-wiser "ww" prefix.

Usage

```r
ww_make_polygon_neighbors(data, ...)
```

Arguments

- **data**: An sfc_POLYGON or sfc_MULTIPOLYGON object.
- **...**: Additional arguments passed to `spdep::poly2nb()`.

Details

These functions can be used for geographic or projected coordinate reference systems and expect 2D data.

Value

An object of class "nb"
Examples

ww_make_polygon_neighbors(guerry)

ww_multi_scale  Evaluate metrics at multiple scales of aggregation

Description

Evaluate metrics at multiple scales of aggregation

Usage

ww_multi_scale(
    data = NULL,
    truth,
    estimate,
    metrics = list(yardstick::rmse, yardstick::mae),
    grids = NULL,
    ...,
    na_rm = TRUE,
    aggregation_function = "mean",
    autoexpand_grid = TRUE,
    progress = TRUE
)

Arguments

data  Either: a point geometry sf object containing the columns specified by the truth and estimate arguments; a SpatRaster from the terra package containing layers specified by the truth and estimate arguments; or NULL if truth and estimate are SpatRaster objects.

truth, estimate

If data is an sf object, the names (optionally unquoted) for the columns in data containing the true and predicted values, respectively. If data is a SpatRaster object, either layer names or indices which will select the true and predicted layers, respectively, via terra::subset() If data is NULL, SpatRaster objects with a single layer containing the true and predicted values, respectively.

metrics  Either a yardstick::metric_set() object, or a list of functions which will be used to construct a yardstick::metric_set() object specifying the performance metrics to evaluate at each scale.

grids  Optionally, a list of pre-computed sf or sfc objects specifying polygon boundaries to use for assessments.

...  Arguments passed to sf::st_make_grid(). You almost certainly should provide these arguments as lists. For instance, passing n = list(c(1, 2)) will create a single 1x2 grid; passing n = c(1, 2) will create a 1x1 grid and a 2x2 grid.
**na_rm**

Boolean: Should polygons with NA values be removed before calculating metrics? Note that this does *not* impact how values are aggregated to polygons: if you want to remove NA values before aggregating, provide a function to aggregation_function which will remove NA values.

**aggregation_function**

The function to use to aggregate predictions and true values at various scales, by default `mean()`. For the sf method, you can pass any function which takes a single vector and returns a scalar. For raster methods, any function accepted by `exactextractr::exact_extract()` (note that built-in function names must be quoted). Note that this function does *not* pay attention to the value of `na_rm`; any NA handling you want to do during aggregation should be handled by this function directly.

**autoexpand_grid**

Boolean: if data is in geographic coordinates and grids aren’t provided, the grids generated by `sf::st_make_grid()` may not contain all observations. If TRUE, this function will automatically expand generated grids by a tiny factor to attempt to capture all observations.

**progress**

Boolean: if data is NULL, should aggregation via `exactextractr::exact_extract()` show a progress bar? Separate progress bars will be shown for each time truth and estimate are aggregated.

---

**Value**

A tibble with six columns: .metric, with the name of the metric that the row describes; .estimator, with the name of the estimator used, .estimate, with the output of the metric function; .grid_args, with the arguments passed to `sf::st_make_grid()` via ... (if any), .grid, containing the grids used to aggregate predictions, as well as the aggregated values of truth and estimate as well as the count of non-NA values for each, and .notes, which (if data is an sf object) will indicate any observations which were not used in a given assessment.

**Raster inputs**

If data is NULL, then truth and estimate should both be SpatRaster objects, as created via `terra::rast()`. These rasters will then be aggregated to each grid using `exactextractr::exact_extract()`. If data is a SpatRaster object, then truth and estimate should be indices to select the appropriate layers of the raster via `terra::subset()`.

Grids are calculated using the bounding box of truth, under the assumption that you may have extrapolated into regions which do not have matching "true" values. This function does not check that truth and estimate overlap at all, or that they are at all contained within the grid.

**Creating grid blocks**

The grid blocks can be controlled by passing arguments to `sf::st_make_grid()` via .... Some particularly useful arguments include:

- **cellsize**: Target cellsize, expressed as the "diameter" (shortest straight-line distance between opposing sides; two times the apothem) of each block, in map units.
- **n**: The number of grid blocks in the x and y direction (columns, rows).
• **square**: A logical value indicating whether to create square (TRUE) or hexagonal (FALSE) cells.

If both `cellsize` and `n` are provided, then the number of blocks requested by `n` of sizes specified by `cellsize` will be returned, likely not lining up with the bounding box of data. If only `cellsize` is provided, this function will return as many blocks of size `cellsize` as fit inside the bounding box of data. If only `n` is provided, then `cellsize` will be automatically adjusted to create the requested number of cells.

Grids are created by mapping over each argument passed via `...` simultaneously, in a similar manner to `mapply()` or `purrr::pmap()`. This means that, for example, passing `n = list(c(1, 2))` will create a single 1x2 grid, while passing `n = c(1, 2)` will create a 1x1 grid and a 2x2 grid. It also means that arguments will be recycled using R’s standard vector recycling rules, so that passing `n = c(1, 2)` and `square = FALSE` will create two separate grids of hexagons.

This function can be used for geographic or projected coordinate reference systems and expects 2D data.

**References**


**Examples**

data(ames, package = "modeldata")
ames_sf <- sf::st_as_sf(ames, coords = c("Longitude", "Latitude"), crs = 4326)
ames_model <- lm(Sale_Price ~ Lot_Area, data = ames_sf)
ames_sf$predictions <- predict(names_model, ames_sf)

ww_multi_scale(
    ames_sf,
    Sale_Price,
    predictions,
    n = list(
        c(10, 10),
        c(1, 1)
    ),
    square = FALSE
)

# or, mostly equivalently
# (there will be a slight difference due to `autoexpand_grid = TRUE`)

grids <- list(
    sf::st_make_grid(ames_sf, n = c(10, 10), square = FALSE),
    sf::st_make_grid(ames_sf, n = c(1, 1), square = FALSE)
)

ww_multi_scale(ames_sf, Sale_Price, predictions, grids = grids)
**Description**

These functions calculate Willmott’s d value, a proposed replacement for R2 which better differentiates between types and magnitudes of possible covariations. Additional functions calculate systematic and unsystematic components of MSE and RMSE; the sum of the systematic and unsystematic components of MSE equal total MSE (though the same is not true for RMSE).

**Usage**

```r
ww_willmott_d(data, ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
ww_willmott_d(data, truth, estimate, na_rm = TRUE, ...)
```

```r
ww_willmott_d_vec(truth, estimate, na_rm = TRUE, ...)
```

```r
ww_willmott_d1(data, ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
ww_willmott_d1(data, truth, estimate, na_rm = TRUE, ...)
```

```r
ww_willmott_d1_vec(truth, estimate, na_rm = TRUE, ...)
```

```r
ww_willmott_dr(data, ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
ww_willmott_dr(data, truth, estimate, na_rm = TRUE, ...)
```

```r
ww_willmott_dr_vec(truth, estimate, na_rm = TRUE, ...)
```

```r
ww_systematic_mse(data, ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
ww_systematic_mse(data, truth, estimate, na_rm = TRUE, ...)
```

```r
ww_systematic_mse_vec(truth, estimate, na_rm = TRUE, ...)
```

```r
ww_unsystematic_mse(data, ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
ww_unsystematic_mse(data, truth, estimate, na_rm = TRUE, ...)
```

```r
ww_unsystematic_mse_vec(truth, estimate, na_rm = TRUE, ...)
```
ww_systematic_rmse(data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
ww_systematic_rmse(data, truth, estimate, na_rm = TRUE, ...)

ww_unsystematic_rmse_vec(truth, estimate, na_rm = TRUE, ...)

### Arguments

- **data**: A data.frame containing the columns specified by the truth and estimate arguments.
- **...**: Not currently used.
- **truth**: The column identifier for the true results (that is numeric). This should be an unquoted column name although this argument is passed by expression and supports quasiquotation (you can unquote column names). For _vec() functions, a numeric vector.
- **estimate**: The column identifier for the predicted results (that is also numeric). As with truth this can be specified different ways but the primary method is to use an unquoted variable name. For _vec() functions, a numeric vector.
- **na_rm**: A logical value indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.

### Details

Values of d and d1 range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating perfect agreement. Values of dr range from -1 to 1, with 1 similarly indicating perfect agreement. Values of RMSE are in the same units as truth and estimate, while values of MSE are in squared units. truth and estimate must be the same length. This function is not explicitly spatial and as such can be applied to data with any number of dimensions and any coordinate reference system.

### Value

A tibble with columns .metric, .estimator, and .estimate and 1 row of values. For grouped data frames, the number of rows returned will be the same as the number of groups. For _vec() functions, a single value (or NA).

### References


See Also

Other agreement metrics: ww_agreement_coefficient()

Other yardstick metrics: ww_agreement_coefficient(), ww_global_geary_c(), ww_global_moran_i(), ww_local_geary_c(), ww_local_getis_ord_g(), ww_local_moran_i()

Examples

```r
x <- c(6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14)
y <- c(2, 3, 5, 5, 6, 8)

ww_willmott_d_vec(x, y)
ww_willmott_d1_vec(x, y)
ww_willmott_dr_vec(x, y)
ww_systematic_mse_vec(x, y)
ww_unsystematic_mse_vec(x, y)
ww_systematic_rmse_vec(x, y)
ww_unsystematic_rmse_vec(x, y)

example_df <- data.frame(x = x, y = y)
ww_willmott_d(example_df, x, y)
ww_willmott_d1(example_df, x, y)
ww_willmott_dr(example_df, x, y)
ww_systematic_mse(example_df, x, y)
ww_unsystematic_mse(example_df, x, y)
ww_systematic_rmse(example_df, x, y)
ww_unsystematic_rmse(example_df, x, y)
```
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