

To finish with something visual, a simple example which showcases the visualization capabilities of [mlr3spatiotempcv](#) for different partitioning methods (random (non-spatial) partitioning (Fig.1) vs. k-means based partitioning (spatial) (Fig. 2)):

```
library("mlr3")
library("mlr3spatiotempcv")
set.seed(42)

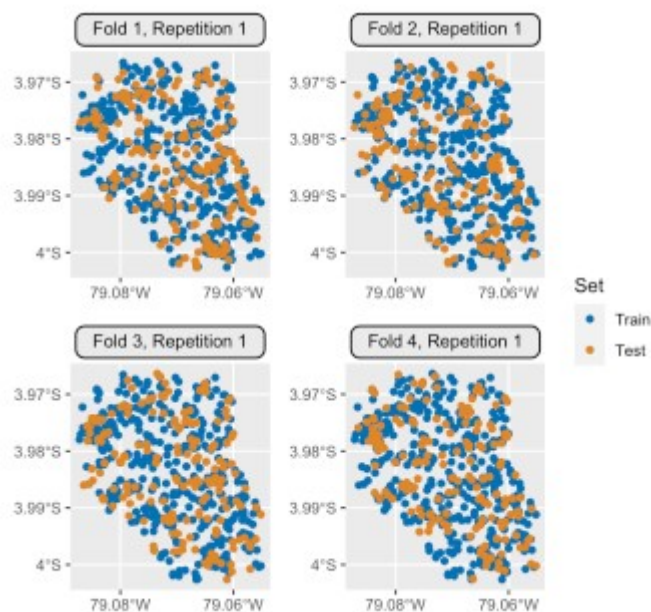
# be less verbose
lgr::get_logger("bbotk")$set_threshold("warn")
lgr::get_logger("mlr3")$set_threshold("warn")

task = tsk("ecuador")

learner = lrn("classif.rpart", maxdepth = 3, predict_type = "prob")
resampling_nsp = rsmpl("repeated_cv", folds = 4, repeats = 2)

learner = lrn("classif.rpart", maxdepth = 3, predict_type = "prob")
resampling_sp = rsmpl("repeated_spcv_coords", folds = 4, repeats = 2)

autoplot(resampling_nsp, task, fold_id = c(1:4), crs = 4326) *
  ggplot2::scale_y_continuous(breaks = seq(-3.97, -4, -0.01)) *
  ggplot2::scale_x_continuous(breaks = seq(-79.06, -79.08, -0.02))
```



```
autoplot(resampling_sp, task, fold_id = c(1:4), crs = 4326) *
  ggplot2::scale_y_continuous(breaks = seq(-3.97, -4, -0.01)) *
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