

Some possible next steps.... / questions

How come the RF in sklearn does so much better than RF in R?

What kind of an analysis would I need in order to feel good using RF preds for the FS?

Is there about accuracy/perfection there on building a pipeline to facilitate unscale testing?

How do I transport the RF prediction algorithm trained, from python to results coming out of netR / volR?

↳ one could transfer the object

or
a densely (comprehensively)
sampled db of predictions,

then query that db. (eg. 200 x
20,000
pts to start)
(but few
cols.)

What kind of test statistic is appropriate? / 5-1-23
Here thinking about fidelity to true FS,
and spread.

The fastest possible would be the

$$p(\text{obs_hill} | 1) \mid N\left(\begin{matrix} \text{predicted} \\ f_s \\ \text{mean } h1 \end{matrix}, \begin{matrix} \text{predicted} \\ f_s \\ \text{sd } h1 \end{matrix}\right)$$

although you could go thru the exercise of
calculating the draws to zscore

and it would be good, @ pilot scale, to
test // fs 90th, 95th?

Where do comparison / "observed" values
come from?

ultimately,
role...
for speed, METE / FLS.
or real...

Developing a vsim for a small package that
takes $\text{obs_h1}, s, n \rightarrow$ compares to
FS (via random forest interpolation) \rightarrow
spits out $\text{zscore} | p \text{ of } \text{obs_h1} | s, n$
for the feasible set.

I would like to at least know for which
regions of $s \times n$ the rf interpolation method
fails. Tails, OK, but there are also a
few sections where it's systematically off.

which I think are
when you have a
low N/s . ~~that~~