# **Description of Parameters in PyGRF**

• class PyGRFBuilder(band\_width, n\_estimators=100, max\_features=1.0, kernel="adaptive", train\_weighted=True, predict\_weighted=True, resampled=True, n\_jobs=None, bootstrap=True, random seed=None):

Python implementation of geographic random forest (PyGRF).

#### Parameters: band width: int or float

- The number (int) of neighbors for fitting local models if kernel is "adaptive".
- The number (int or float) of distance within which the neighbors are used for model fitting if kernel is "fixed".

#### n estimators: int, default=100

The number of trees in the forest.

## max features: {"sqrt", "log2", None}, int or float, default=1.0

The number of input variables to consider at each split.

More details please refer to the documentation of scikit-learn at the link: https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.ensemble.RandomForestRegressor.html.

## kernel: {"adaptive", "fixed"}, default="adaptive"

The type of kernel used for determining the neighbors of a data point. Two types are available:

- If "adaptive", a specific number of neighbors to use for fitting local models.
- If "fixed", neighbors within a fixed distance for fitting local models.

## train\_weighted: bool, default = True

Whether samples are weighted based on distances for training local models. If False, samples are equally weighted.

#### predict weighted: bool, default = True

Whether the ensemble of local models within the bandwidth is used and spatially weighted for producing local predictions. If False, only closest local model is used for producing local predictions.

#### resampled: bool, default = True

Whether local samples are expanded. If False, the original samples are used for fitting local models.

## n\_jobs: int, default=None

The number of jobs to execute in parallel.

More details please refer to the documentation of scikit-learn at the link: https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.ensemble.RandomForestRegressor.html

### **bootstrap:** bool, default = True

Whether each tree is built using bootstrap sampling (with replacement) from the original dataset. If False, each tree is built using the entire dataset.

Note that this parameter should be true if out of bag (OOB) predictions are needed. More details please refer to the documentation of scikit-learn at the link: https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.ensemble.RandomForestRegressor.html.

#### random seed: int, instance of Numpy RandomState or None, default=None

Determine the randomness within the model fitting. This parameter has to be fixed in order to achieve reproducibility in the model fitting process.

More details please refer to the documentation of scikit-learn at the link: https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.ensemble.RandomForestRegressor.html.

## • method PyGRFBuilder.fit(self, X\_train, y\_train, coords)

Fit PyGRF model.

Parameters: X train: data frame

A data frame of the independent variables of training samples.

y\_train: data series

A data series of the dependent variable of training samples.

coords: data frame

A data frame of the two-dimensional coordinates of training samples. It is recommend

ed to use projected coordinates.

**Returns:** global\_oob\_prediction: list

The OOB prediction from the global model

local oob prediction: list

The OOB prediction from the local models

## • method PyGRFBuilder.predict(self, X test, coords test, local weight)

Make predictions for test data using fitted model.

Parameters: X test: data frame

A data frame of the independent variables of test samples.

coords test: data frame

A data frame of the two-dimensional coordinates of test samples. It is recommended to

use projected coordinates.

local weight: float

A number for combining global and local predictions

**Returns:** predict combined: list

A list of predictions combined from global and local predictions.

predict global: list

A list of global predictions.

predict local: list

A list of local predictions.

#### • method PyGRFBuilder.get local feature importance(self)

Get the local feature importance based on local models.

Returns: feature importance df: data frame

A data frame containing all the feature importance from local models.

#### • function search bw lw ISA(y, coords, bw min=None, bw max=None, step=1)

Search for bandwidth and local model weight using incremental spatial autocorrelation (ISA).

#### Parameters: y: data series

A data series of dependent variable of samples.

#### coords: data frame

A data frame of two-dimentional coordinates of samples. It is recommended to use projected coordinates.

## bw min: int, default = None

The minimum band width for searching.

### bw max: int, default = None

The maximum band width for searching.

#### step: int, default = 1

The step for iterating the band width between minimum and maximum values.

#### Returns: found bandwidth: int

The found bandwidth using ISA.

### found moran I: float

The Moran's I corresponding to the found bandwidth.

#### found\_p\_value: float

The p-value corresponding to the Moran's I.

• funciton search\_bandwidth(X, y, coords, n\_estimators, max\_features, bw\_min=None, bw\_max=None, step=1, train\_weighted=True,resampled=True, n\_jobs=None, random\_seed=None): Optimize the bandwidth using OOB score.

#### Parameters: X: data frame

A data frame of independent variables of samples in the data used for searching the optimal bandwidth.

#### y: data series

A data series of dependent variable of samples.

#### coords: data frame

A data frame of two-dimentional coordinates of samples. It is recommended to use projected coordinates.

#### n estimators: int

The number of trees for the PyGRF model.

## max features: {"sqrt", "log2", None}, int or float

The number of input variables to consider at each split.

#### bw min: int, default = None

The minimum band width for searching.

#### bw max: int, default = None

The maximum band width for searching.

step: int, default = 1

The step for iterating the band width between minimum and maximum values.

#### train weighted: bool, default = True

Whether samples are weighted based on distances in the PyGRF model.

# resampled: bool, default = True

Whether local samples are expanded in the PyGRF model.

## n\_jobs: int, default=None

The number of jobs to execute in parallel.

# random\_seed: int, instance of Numpy RandomState or None, default=None

Determine the randomness within the PyGRF model fitting.

# Returns: search\_result: dictionary

The result of searching the optimal band width.