

# Package ‘scp’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Spatial Conformal Prediction

**Version** 0.1.0

**Author** Huiying Mao <hmao@samsi.info>, Brian Reich <bjreich@ncsu.edu>, Ryan Martin <rgmarti3@ncsu.edu>

**Maintainer** Huiying Mao <hmao@samsi.info>

**Description** Provide robust, valid, and model-free spatial prediction intervals using Spatial Conformal Prediction (SCP) algorithms

**License** GPL-3

**Encoding** UTF-8

**LazyData** true

**RoxygenNote** 7.0.2

**URL** <https://github.com/mhuiying/scp>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/mhuiying/scp/issues>

**Suggests** knitr,  
rmarkdown,  
covr,  
testthat

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**Imports** geoR

## R topics documented:

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|            |                                    |
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| krige_pred | <i>Kriging prediction function</i> |
|------------|------------------------------------|

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## Description

This function provides an example for `pred_fun` in [scp](#), [plausibility](#), and [plausibility.contour](#), which provides a point prediction for location `s0` (and corresponding standard error), given observations `s` and `Y`.

## Usage

```
krige_pred(s0, s, Y, return_sd = FALSE)
```

## Arguments

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| <code>s0</code>        | prediction location, a numeric vector with <code>length = 2</code> .   |
| <code>s</code>         | an $n \times 2$ matrix or <code>data.frame</code> with two coordinates of $n$ locations.   |
| <code>Y</code>         | a vector with $n$ values corresponding to $Y(s)$ .   |
| <code>return_sd</code> | logical. if TRUE, <code>Krige_pred</code> function returns the standard error of $Y(s0)$ along with the point prediction; if FALSE, <code>Krige_pred</code> function only returns the point prediction. Defaults to FALSE. |

## Value

If `return_sd` is FALSE (default), the output is a value of point prediction for  $Y(s0)$ ; If `return_sd` is TRUE, the output is a list with the following elements:

|                   |                              |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| <code>yhat</code> | point prediction for $Y(s0)$ |
| <code>sd</code>   | standard error for $Y(s0)$   |

## Examples

```
#?sample_data
s0 = c(0.5,0.5)
s = sample_data$s
Y = sample_data$Y

krige_pred(s0,s,Y)
krige_pred(s0,s,Y,return_sd=TRUE)
```

---

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| plausibility | <i>calculate plausibility for <math>Y_0</math></i> |
|--------------|--|

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## Description

This function provides the plausibility of  $Y(s_0)$  being  $Y_0$ , given observations  $s$  and  $Y$ , using spatial conformal prediction algorithms.

## Usage

```
plausibility(
  Y0,
  s0,
  s,
  Y,
  global = TRUE,
  eta = Inf,
  m = NULL,
  pred_fun = krige_pred,
  thetaHat = NULL,
  dfun = c("residual2", "std_residual2")
)
```

## Arguments

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| $Y_0$                 | a scalar or a vector  |
| $s_0$                 | prediction location, a numeric vector with <code>length = 2</code> .  |
| $s$                   | an $n \times 2$ matrix or data.frame with two coordinates of $n$ locations.   |
| $Y$                   | a vector with $n$ values corresponding to $Y(s)$ .  |
| <code>global</code>   | logical; if <code>TRUE</code> , <code>scp</code> function returns the result of global spatial conformal prediction (GSCP); if <code>FALSE</code> , <code>scp</code> function returns the result of local spatial conformal prediction (LSCP) and users need to specify <code>eta &lt; Inf</code> or $m \leq n$ . Defaults to <code>TRUE</code> . |
| <code>eta</code>      | kernel bandwidth for weight schema, a positive scalar with smaller value meaning more localized procedure. Defaults to <code>Inf</code> , which puts equal weight on surrounding $m$ points.  |
| <code>m</code>        | an positive integer representing the number of nearest locations to use for prediction. Default to <code>NULL</code> . If <code>global = TRUE</code> , $m = n$ ; if <code>global = FALSE</code> and $m$ is not specified, $m$ would be determined by <code>eta</code> .   |
| <code>pred_fun</code> | spatial prediction function with inputs being $s_0, s, Y$ and outputs being predicted $Y(s_0)$ (and its standard error). Defaults to <a href="#">krige_pred</a> .   |
| <code>thetaHat</code> | a vector of Matern parameters, representing nugget, partial sill, range, and smoothness as in Mao. et al. (2020). Defaults to <code>NULL</code> . It will be ignored if <code>pred_fun</code> is not <code>krige_pred</code> .  |

**dfun** non-conformity measure with four options. In which, "residual2" (default) represents squared residual and "std\_residual2" represents standardized squared residual.

### Value

The output is a scalar or a vector with plausibility values for  $Y_0$ . The numbers are between 0 and 1.

### Author(s)

Huiying Mao, <hmao@samsi.info>, Brian Reich <bjreich@ncsu.edu>

### References

to be entered

### See Also

[plausibility\\_contour](#)

### Examples

```
## To predict  $Y(s_0)$ , where  $s_0 = c(0.5, 0.5)$ , using sample data
## What's the plausibility if  $Y(s_0) = 0$ ?  $Y(s_0) = 1.5$ ?

#?sample_data
s0 = c(0.5, 0.5)
s = sample_data$s
Y = sample_data$Y

# plausibility for  $Y(s_0) = 0$ : 0.8744795
plausibility(Y0=0, s0=s0, s=s, Y=Y)

# plausibility for  $Y(s_0) = 1.5$ : 0.4669839
plausibility(Y0=1.5, s0=s0, s=s, Y=Y)

# plausibility for a sequence of  $Y_0$ 's
plausibility(Y0=seq(0, 1, 0.1), s0=s0, s=s, Y=Y)
```

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plausibility\_contour    *generate plausibility contour*

---

### Description

This function provides the plausibility contour for  $Y(s_0)$ , given observations  $s$  and  $Y$ , using spatial conformal prediction algorithms.

## Usage

```
plausibility_contour(
  s0,
  s,
  Y,
  global = TRUE,
  eta = Inf,
  m = NULL,
  pred_fun = krige_pred,
  thetaHat = NULL,
  dfun = c("residual2", "std_residual2"),
  precision = NULL
)
```

## Arguments

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| <code>s0</code>        | prediction location, a numeric vector with <code>length = 2</code> .  |
| <code>s</code>         | an $n \times 2$ matrix or data.frame with two coordinates of $n$ locations.   |
| <code>Y</code>         | a vector with $n$ values corresponding to $Y(s)$ .  |
| <code>global</code>    | logical; if TRUE, <code>scp</code> function returns the result of global spatial conformal prediction (GSCP); if FALSE, <code>scp</code> function returns the result of local spatial conformal prediction (LSCP) and users need to specify <code>eta &lt; Inf</code> or <code>m ≤ n</code> . Defaults to TRUE. |
| <code>eta</code>       | kernel bandwidth for weight schema, a positive scalar with smaller value meaning more localized procedure. Defaults to Inf, which puts equal weight on surrounding <code>m</code> points.   |
| <code>m</code>         | an positive integer representing the number of nearest locations to use for prediction. Default to NULL. If <code>global = TRUE</code> , <code>m = n</code> ; if <code>global = FALSE</code> and <code>m</code> is not specified, <code>m</code> would be determined by <code>eta</code> .                      |
| <code>pred_fun</code>  | spatial prediction function with inputs being <code>s0, s, Y</code> and ouputs being predicted $Y(s0)$ (and its standard error). Defaults to <code>krige_pred</code> .  |
| <code>thetaHat</code>  | a vector of Matern parameters, representing nugget, partial sill, range, and smoothness as in Mao. et al. (2020). Defaults to NULL. It will be ignored if <code>pred_fun</code> is not <code>krige_pred</code> .  |
| <code>dfun</code>      | non-conformity measure with four options. In which, "residual2" (default) represents squared residual and "std_residual2" represents standardized squared residual.   |
| <code>precision</code> | a positive scalar represents how dense $Y(s)$ candidates ( <code>Y_cand</code> ) are. Defaults to NULL.   |

## Value

The output is a data.frame of `Y_cand` and corresponding plausibility values.

## Author(s)

Huiying Mao, <hmao@samsi.info>, Brian Reich <bjreich@ncsu.edu>

## References

to be entered

## See Also

[plausibility](#)

## Examples

```
## generate plausibility contour for Y(s0), where s0 = c(0.5,0.5), using sample data

#?sample_data
s0 = c(0.5,0.5)
s = sample_data$s
Y = sample_data$Y

p_df = plausibility_contour(s0=s0,s=s,Y=Y)
plot(p_df$Y_cand, p_df$p_y, type = "l", lwd = 2, las = 1, xlab = "Y candidates", ylab = "plausibility")

idx = which(s[, 1] == s0[1] & s[, 2] == s0[2])
abline(v = Y[idx], col = "red", lty = 2, lwd = 2)
legend("topright", col=1:2, lty=1:2, c("plausibility", "true value"))
```

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scp

*Spatial conformal prediction at a single input location*

---

## Description

This function provides the spatial conformal prediction interval for location `s0`, given observations `s` and `Y`.

## Usage

```
scp(
  s0,
  s,
  Y,
  global = TRUE,
  eta = Inf,
  m = NULL,
  pred_fun = krige_pred,
  thetaHat = NULL,
  dfun = c("residual2", "std_residual2"),
  precision = NULL,
  alpha = 0.05
)
```

**Arguments**

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| <code>s0</code>        | prediction location, a numeric vector with <code>length = 2</code> .   |
| <code>s</code>         | an $n \times 2$ matrix or <code>data.frame</code> with two coordinates of $n$ locations.   |
| <code>Y</code>         | a vector with $n$ values corresponding to $Y(s)$ .   |
| <code>global</code>    | logical; if <code>TRUE</code> , <code>scp</code> function returns the result of global spatial conformal prediction (GSCP); if <code>FALSE</code> , <code>scp</code> function returns the result of local spatial conformal prediction (LSCP) and users need to specify <code>eta</code> . Defaults to <code>TRUE</code> . |
| <code>eta</code>       | kernel bandwidth for weight schema, a positive scalar with smaller value meaning more localized procedure. Defaults to <code>Inf</code> , which puts equal weight on surrounding $m$ points.   |
| <code>m</code>         | an positive integer representing the number of nearest locations to use for prediction. Default depends on <code>eta</code> .  |
| <code>pred_fun</code>  | spatial prediction function with inputs being <code>s0</code> , <code>s</code> , <code>Y</code> and outputs being predicted $Y(s0)$ (and its standard error). Defaults to <code>krige_pred</code> representing Kriging prediction.   |
| <code>thetaHat</code>  | a vector of Matern parameters, representing nugget, partial sill, range, and smoothness as in Mao. et al. (2020). Defaults to <code>NULL</code> . It will be ignored if <code>pred_fun</code> is not <code>krige_pred</code> .   |
| <code>dfun</code>      | non-conformity measure with four options. In which, <code>"residual2"</code> (default) represents squared residual and <code>"std_residual2"</code> represents standardized squared residual.  |
| <code>precision</code> | a positive scalar represents how dense the candidates for $Y(s)$ are. Defaults to <code>NULL</code> .  |
| <code>alpha</code>     | significance level. Defaults to 0.05.  |

**Value**

The output is a vector of lower and upper bounds of the conformal prediction interval.

**Author(s)**

Huiying Mao, <hmao@samsi.info>, Brian Reich <bjreich@ncsu.edu>

**References**

to be entered

**See Also**

[plausibility](#), [plausibility\\_contour](#)

## Examples

```
## generate prediction interval for  $s_0 = c(0.5, 0.5)$  using sample data

#?sample_data
s0 = c(0.5, 0.5)
s  = sample_data$s
Y  = sample_data$Y

# default prediction interval
scp(s0=s0, s=s, Y=Y)

# user define  $\eta=0.1$ , where LSCP is considered
scp(s0=s0, s=s, Y=Y,  $\eta=0.1$ )

# user define non-conformity measure
scp(s0=s0, s=s, Y=Y, dfun="std_residual2")

# user define prediction function
fun = function(s0, s, Y) return(mean(Y))
scp(s0=s0, s=s, Y=Y, pred_fun=fun)
```



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