Package ‘RobustGaSP’

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Title Robust Gaussian Stochastic Process Emulation
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Description Robust parameter estimation and prediction of Gaussian stochastic
    process emulators. It allows for robust parameter estimation and prediction using
    Gaussian stochastic process emulator. It also implements the parallel partial
    Gaussian stochastic process emulator for computer model with massive outputs
    See the reference: Mengyang Gu and Jim Berger, 2016, Annals of Applied Statistics;
License GPL-2 | GPL-3
LazyData true
Depends R (>= 3.5.0), methods
Imports Rcpp (>= 0.12.3), nloptr (>= 1.0.4)
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Details

The DESCRIPTION file:

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Author: Mengyang Gu [aut, cre], Jesus Palomo [aut], James Berger [aut]
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- predict/ppgasp: Prediction for PP GaSP model
- predict/rgasp: Prediction for Robust GaSP model
- predppgasp-class: Predicted PP GaSP class
- predrgasp-class: Predictive robust GaSP class
- rgasp: Setting up the robust GaSP model
- rgasp-class: Robust GaSP class
- show: Show Robust GaSP object
- show/ppgasp: Show parallel partial Gaussian stochastic process (PP GaSP) object
- simulate: Sample for Robust GaSP model

Author(s)

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References


Examples

#------------------------
# a 3 dimensional example
#------------------------
# dimensional of the inputs
dim_inputs <- 3
# number of the inputs
num_obs <- 30
# uniform samples of design
input <- matrix(runif(num_obs*dim_inputs), num_obs, dim_inputs)

# Following codes use maximin Latin Hypercube Design, which is typically better than uniform
# library(lhs)
# input <- maximinLHS(n=num_obs, k=dim_inputs) ##maximin lhd sample

###
# outputs from the 3 dim dettepepel.3.data function
output = matrix(0, num_obs, 1)
for(i in 1:num_obs){
  output[i]<-dettepepel.3.data(input[i,])
}

# use constant mean basis, with no constraint on optimization
m1<- rgasp(design = input, response = output, lower_bound=FALSE)

# the following use constraints on optimization
# m1<- rgasp(design = input, response = output, lower_bound=TRUE)

# the following use a single start on optimization
# m1<- rgasp(design = input, response = output, lower_bound=FALSE)

# number of points to be predicted
num_testing_input <- 5000
# generate points to be predicted
testing_input <- matrix(runif(num_testing_input*dim_inputs), num_testing_input, dim_inputs)
# Perform prediction
m1.predict<-predict(m1, testing_input, outasS3 = FALSE)
# Predictive mean
m1.predict@mean

# The following tests how good the prediction is
testing_output <- matrix(0,num_testing_input,1)
for(i in 1:num_testing_input){
  testing_output[i]<-dettepepel.3.data(testing_input[i,])
}

# compute the MSE, average coverage and average length
# out of sample MSE
MSE_emulator <- sum((m1.predict@mean-testing_output)^2)/(num_testing_input)

# proportion covered by 95% posterior predictive credible interval
prop_emulator <- length(which((m1.predict@lower95<=testing_output) & (m1.predict@upper95>=testing_output)))/num_testing_input

# average length of 95% posterior predictive credible interval
length_emulator <- sum(m1.predict@upper95-m1.predict@lower95)/num_testing_input
# output of prediction
MSE_emulator
prop_emulator
length_emulator
# normalized RMSE
sqrt(MSE_emulator/mean((testing_output-mean(output))^2 ))

Description

The function tests for inert inputs (inputs that barely affect the outputs) using the posterior mode.

Usage

findInertInputs(object,threshold=0.1)

Arguments

object an object of class rgasp or the ppgasp.
threshold a threshold between 0 to 1. If the normalized inverse parameter of an input is smaller this value, it is classified as inert inputs.

Details

This function utilizes the following quantity
object@p*object@beta_hat*object@CL/sum(object@beta_hat*object@CL)
for each input to identify the inert outputs. The average estimated normalized inverse range parameters will be 1. If the estimated normalized inverse range parameters of an input is close to 0, it means this input might be an inert input.

In this method, a prior that has shrinkage effects is suggested to use, e.g the jointly robust prior (i.e. one should set prior_choice='ref_approx' in rgasp()) to obtain the use codergasp object before using this function). Moreover, one may not add a lower bound of the range parameters to perform this method (i.e. one should set lower_bound=F in rgasp()). For more details see Chapter 4 in Mengyang Gu. (2016). Robust Uncertainty Quantification and Scalable Computation for Computer Models with Massive Output. Ph.D. thesis. Duke University.

Value

A vector that has the same dimension of the number of inputs indicating how likely the inputs are inerts. The average value is 1. When a value is very close to zero, it tends to be an inert inputs.

Author(s)

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References


Examples

```r
#-----------------------------------------------
# test for inert inputs in the Borehole function
#-----------------------------------------------
# dimensional of the inputs
dim_inputs <- 8
# number of the inputs
num_obs <- 40

# uniform samples of design
set.seed(0)
input <- matrix(runif(num_obs*dim_inputs), num_obs, dim_inputs)

# Following codes use maximin Latin Hypercube Design, which is typically better than uniform
# library(lhs)
# input <- maximinLHS(n=num_obs, k=dim_inputs) # maximin lhd sample

# rescale the design to the domain
input[,1]<-0.05+(0.15-0.05)*input[,1];
input[,2]<-100+(50000-100)*input[,2];
input[,3]<-63070+(115600-63070)*input[,3];
input[,4]<-990+(1110-990)*input[,4];
input[,5]<-63.1+(116-63.1)*input[,5];
input[,6]<-700+(820-700)*input[,6];
input[,7]<-1120+(1680-1120)*input[,7];
input[,8]<-9855+(12045-9855)*input[,8];

# outputs from the 8 dim Borehole function
output=matrix(0,num_obs,1)
for(i in 1:num_obs){
  output[i]=borehole(input[i,])
}

# use constant mean basis with trend, with no constraint on optimization
m3<- rgasp(design = input, response = output, lower_bound=FALSE)
P=findInertInputs(m3)
```
humanity_model
data from the humanity model

Description
This data set provides the training data and testing data from the 'diplomatic and military operations in a non-warfighting domain' (DIAMOND) simulator. It produces the number of casualties during the second day to sixth day after the earthquake and volcanic eruption in Giarre and Catania. See (Overstall and Woods (2016)) for details.

Usage
data(humanity_model)

Format
Four data frame with observations on the following variables.

- humanity.X: A matrix of the training inputs.
- humanity.Y: A matrix of the output of the casualties from the second to sixth day after the earthquake and volcanic eruption for each set of training inputs.
- humanity.Xt: A matrix of the test inputs.
- humanity.Yt: A matrix of the test output of the casualties.

References

leave_one_out_rgasp
leave-one-out fitted values and standard deviation for robust GaSP model

Description
A function to calculate leave-one-out fitted values and the standard deviation of the prediction on robust GaSP models after the robust GaSP model has been constructed.

Usage
leave_one_out_rgasp(object)
Arguments

object an object of class rgasp.

Value

A list of 2 elements with

mean leave one out fitted values.

sd standard deviation of each prediction.

Author(s)

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References


See Also

rgasp

Examples

library(RobustGaSP)

#------------------------
# a 3 dimensional example
#------------------------
# dimensional of the inputs
dim_inputs <- 3
# number of the inputs
num_obs <- 30
# uniform samples of design
input <- matrix(runif(num_obs*dim_inputs), num_obs, dim_inputs)

# Following codes use maximin Latin Hypercube Design, which is typically better than uniform
# library(lhs)
# input <- maximinLHS(n=num_obs, k=dim_inputs) ##maximin lhd sample

###
# outputs from the 3 dim dettepepel.3.data function

output = matrix(0, num_obs, 1)
for(i in 1:num_obs){
  output[i]<-dettepepel.3.data (input[i,])
}

# use constant mean basis, with no constraint on optimization
m1<- rgasp(design = input, response = output, lower_bound=FALSE)
##leave one out predict
leave_one_out_m1=leave_one_out_rgasp(m1)

##predictive mean
leave_one_out_m1$mean

##standard deviation
leave_one_out_m1$sd

##standardized error
(leave_one_out_m1$mean-output)/leave_one_out_m1$sd

---

**plot**

### Plot for Robust GaSP model

#### Description

Function to make plots on Robust GaSP models after the Robust GaSP model has been constructed.

#### Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'rgasp'
plot(x, y, ...)  
```

#### Arguments

- `x`: an object of class `rgasp`.
- `y`: not used.
- `...`: additional arguments not implemented yet.

#### Value

Three plots: the leave-one-out fitted values versus exact values, standardized residuals and QQ plot.

#### Author(s)

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Maintainer: Mengyang Gu <mengyang@pstat.ucsb.edu>

#### References

Examples

```r
library(RobustGaSP)

#------------------------
# a 3 dimensional example
#------------------------
# dimensional of the inputs
dim_inputs <- 3
# number of the inputs
num_obs <- 30
# uniform samples of design
input <- matrix(runif(num_obs*dim_inputs), num_obs,dim_inputs)

# Following codes use maximin Latin Hypercube Design, which is typically better than uniform
# library(lhs)
# input <- maximinLHS(n=num_obs, k=dim_inputs) ##maximin lhd sample

# outputs from the 3 dim dettepepel.3.data function
output = matrix(0,num_obs,1)
for(i in 1:num_obs){
  output[i]<-dettepepel.3.data (input[i,])
}

# use constant mean basis, with no constraint on optimization
m1 <- rgasp(design = input, response = output, lower_bound=FALSE)

# plot
plot(m1)
```

Description

Setting up the parallel partial GaSP model for estimating the parameters (if the parameters are not given).

Usage

```r
ppgasp(design,response,trend=matrix(1,dim(response)[1],1),zero.mean="No",nugget=0,
nugget.est=F,range.par=NA,method='post_mode',prior_choice='ref_approx',a=0.2,
b=1/(length(response))^ (1/dim(as.matrix(design))[2])* (a+dim(as.matrix(design))[2]),
kernel_type='matern_5_2',isotropic=F,R0=NA,
optimization='lbfgs',
alpha=rep(1.9,dim(as.matrix(design))[2]),lower_bound=T,
max_eval=max(30,20+5*dim(design)[2]),initial_values=NA,num_initial_values=2)
```
Arguments

design a matrix of inputs.
response a matrix of outputs where each row is one run of the computer model output.
trend the mean/trend matrix of inputs. The default value is a vector of ones.
zero.mean it has zero mean or not. The default value is FALSE meaning the mean is not zero. TRUE means the mean is zero.
nugget numerical value of the nugget variance ratio. If nugget is equal to 0, it means there is either no nugget or the nugget is estimated. If the nugget is not equal to 0, it means a fixed nugget. The default value is 0.
nugget.est boolean value. T means nugget should be estimated and F means nugget is fixed or not estimated. The default value is F F.
range.par either NA or a vector. If it is NA, it means range parameters are estimated; otherwise range parameters are given. The default value is NA.
method method of parameter estimation. post_mode means the marginal posterior mode is used for estimation. mle means the maximum likelihood estimation is used. mmle means the maximum marginal likelihood estimation is used. The post_mode is the default method.
prior_choice the choice of prior for range parameters and noise-variance parameters. ref_xi and ref_gamma means the reference prior with reference prior with the log of inverse range parameterization ξ or range parameterization γ. ref_approx uses the jointly robust prior to approximate the reference prior. The default choice is ref_approx.
a prior parameters in the jointly robust prior. The default value is 0.2.
b prior parameters in the jointly robust prior. The default value is \( n^{-1/p}(a+p) \) where \( n \) is the number of runs and \( p \) is the dimension of the input vector.
kernel_type A vector specifying the type of kernels of each coordinate of the input. matern_3_2 and matern_5_2 are Matern correlation with roughness parameter 3/2 and 5/2 respectively. pow_exp is power exponential correlation with roughness parameter alpha. If pow_exp is to be used, one needs to specify its roughness parameter alpha. The default choice is matern_5_2.
isotropic a boolean value. T means the isotropic kernel will be used and F means the separable kernel will be used. The default choice is the separable kernel.
R0 the distance between inputs. If the value is NA, it will be calculated later. It can also be specified by the user. If specified by user, it is either a matrix or list. The default value is NA.
optimization the method for numerically optimization of the kernel parameters. Currently three methods are implemented. lbfgs is the low-storage version of the Broyden-Fletcher-Goldfarb-Shanno method. nelder_mead is the Nelder and Mead method. brent is the Brent method for one-dimensional problems.
alpha roughness parameters in the pow_exp correlation functions. The default choice is a vector with each entry being 1.9.
lower_bound boolean value. T means the default lower bounds of the inverse range parameters are used to constrained the optimization and F means the optimization is unconstrained. The default value is T and we also suggest to use F in various scenarios.
max_eval the maximum number of steps to estimate the range and nugget parameters.

initial_values a matrix of initial values of the kernel parameters to be optimized numerically, where each row of the matrix contains a set of the log inverse range parameters and the log nugget parameter.

num_initial_values the number of initial values of the kernel parameters in optimization.

Value
ppgasp returns a S4 object of class ppgasp (see ppgasp-class).

Author(s)
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References

Examples

library(RobustGaSP)

###parallel partial Gaussian stochastic process (PP GaSP) model
###for the humanity model
data(humanity_model)
##120 runs. The input has 13 variables and output is 5 dimensional.
##PP GaSP Emulator
m.ppgasp=ppgasp(design=humanity.X,response=humanity.Y,nugget.est= TRUE)
show(m.ppgasp)

##make predictions
m_pred=predict(m.ppgasp,humanity.Xt)
mean(m_pred$mean-humanity.Yt)^2))
mean(m_pred$upper95>humanity.Yt & humanity.Yt>m_pred$lower95)
ppgasp-class

mean(m_pred$upper95-m_pred$lower95)
sqrt( mean( (mean(humanity.Y)-humanity.Yt)^2 ) )

## with a linear trend on the selected input performs better
## Not run:
### PP GaSP Emulation with a linear trend for the humanity model
data(humanity_model)
### pp gasp with trend
n<-dim(humanity.Y)[1]
n_testing=dim(humanity.Yt)[1]
H=cbind(matrix(1,n,1),humanity.X$foodC)
H_testing=cbind(matrix(1,n_testing,1),humanity.Xt$foodC)
m_ppgasp_trend=ppgasp(design=humanity.X,response=humanity.Y,trend=H,
nugget.est= TRUE)

show(m_ppgasp_trend)

### make predictions
m_pred_trend=predict(m_ppgasp_trend,humanity.Xt,testing_trend=H_testing)
sqrt(mean((m_pred_trend$mean-humanity.Yt)^2))
mean(m_pred_trend$upper95>humanity.Yt & humanity.Yt>m_pred_trend$lower95)
mean(m_pred_trend$upper95-m_pred_trend$lower95)

## End(Not run)

---

### ppgasp-class

**PP GaSP class**

#### Description

S4 class for PP GaSP model if the range and noise-variance ratio parameters are given and/or have been estimated.

#### Objects from the Class

Objects of this class are created and initialized with the function `ppgasp` that computes the calculations needed for setting up the analysis.

#### Slots

- **p**: Object of class `integer`. The dimensions of the inputs.
- **num_obs**: Object of class `integer`. The number of observations.
- **k**: Object of class `integer`. The number of outputs in each computer model run.
- **input**: Object of class `matrix` with dimension n x p. The design of experiments.
- **output**: Object of class `matrix` with dimension n x k. Each row denotes a output vector in each run of the computer model.
- **X**: Object of class `matrix` of with dimension n x q. The mean basis function, i.e. the trend function.
zero_mean: A character to specify whether the mean is zero or not. "Yes" means it has zero mean and "No" means the mean is not zero.

q: Object of class integer. The number of mean basis.

LB: Object of class vector with dimension p x 1. The lower bound for inverse range parameters beta.

beta_initial: Object of class vector with the initial values of inverse range parameters p x 1.

beta_hat: Object of class vector with dimension p x 1. The inverse-range parameters.

log_post: Object of class numeric with the logarithm of marginal posterior.

R0: Object of class list of matrices where the j-th matrix is an absolute difference matrix of the j-th input vector.

theta_hat: Object of class vector with dimension q x 1. The the mean (trend) parameter.

L: Object of class matrix with dimension n x n. The Cholesky decomposition of the correlation matrix R, i.e.

\[ L \cdot \Lambda = R \]

sigma2_hat: Object of the class matrix. The estimated variance parameter of each output.

LX: Object of the class matrix with dimension q x q. The Cholesky decomposition of the correlation matrix

\[ t(X) \cdot \Lambda = \Lambda^{-1} \cdot X \]

CL: Object of the class vector used for the lower bound and the prior.

nugget: A numeric object used for the noise-variance ratio parameter.

nugget.est: A logical object of whether the nugget is estimated (T) or fixed (F).

kernel_type: A vector of character to specify the type of kernel to use.

alpha: Object of class vector with dimension p x 1 for the roughness parameters in the kernel.

method: Object of class character to specify the method of parameter estimation. There are three values: post_mode, mle and mmle.

isotropic: Object of class logical to specify whether the kernel is isotropic.

call: The call to ppgasp function to create the object.

Methods

show Prints the main slots of the object.

predict See predict.

Author(s)

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See Also

RobustGaSP for more details about how to create a RobustGaSP object.
predict.ppgasp

**Prediction for PP GaSP model**

**Description**

Function to make prediction on the PP GaSP model after the PP GaSP model has been constructed.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'ppgasp'
predict(object, testing_input,
        testing_trend= matrix(1,dim(testing_input)[1],1),r0=NA,
        interval_data=T,
        outasS3 = T,loc_index=NA, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` an object of class `ppgasp`.
- `testing_input` a matrix containing the inputs where the `rgasp` is to perform prediction.
- `testing_trend` a matrix of mean/trend for prediction.
- `r0` the distance between input and testing input. If the value is `NA`, it will be calculated later. It can also be specified by the user. If specified by user, it is either a matrix or list. The default value is `NA`.
- `interval_data` a boolean value. If `T`, the interval of the data will be calculated. Otherwise, the interval of the mean of the data will be calculated.
- `outasS3` a boolean parameter indicating whether the output of the function should be as an S3 object.
- `loc_index` specified coordinate index of the prediction. The default value is `NA` and prediction will be computed for all coordinates. If e.g. `loc_index=c(3,5)`, it means the prediction will be computed on only the third and fifth coordinates, corresponding the coordinates of the third and fifth columns of the output matrix.
- `...` Extra arguments to be passed to the function (not implemented yet).

**Value**

If the parameter `outasS3=F`, then the returned value is a S4 object of class `predppgasp-class` with

- `call` call to `predict.ppgasp` function where the returned object has been created.
- `mean` predictive mean for the testing inputs.
- `lower95` lower bound of the 95% posterior credible interval.
- `upper95` upper bound of the 95% posterior credible interval.
- `sd` standard deviation of each `testing_input`. 
If the parameter `outasS3=T`, then the returned value is a list with

- `mean`: predictive mean for the testing inputs.
- `lower95`: lower bound of the 95% posterior credible interval.
- `upper95`: upper bound of the 95% posterior credible interval.
- `sd`: standard deviation of each testing_input.

### Author(s)

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### References


### Examples

```r
library(RobustGaSP)

#----------------------------------
# an example of environmental model
#----------------------------------

set.seed(1)

# Here the sample size is very small. Consider to use more observations

n=80
p=4

# using the latin hypercube will be better

input_samples=maximinLHS(n,p)

input_samples=matrix(runif(n*p),n,p)

input=matrix(0,n,p)

input[,1]=7+input_samples[,1]*6
input[,2]=0.02+input_samples[,2]*1
input[,3]=0.01+input_samples[,3]*2.99
input[,4]=30.01+input_samples[,4]*0.285

k=300

output=matrix(0,n,k)

# environ.4.data is an environmental model on a spatial-time vector

for(i in 1:n){
  output[i,]=environ.4.data(input[i,],s=seq(0.15,3,0.15),t=seq(4,60,4) )
}

# samples some test inputs

n_star=1000
```
sample_unif = matrix(runif(n_star*p), n_star, p)

testing_input = matrix(0, n_star, p)
testing_input[, 1] = 7 + sample_unif[, 1] * 6
testing_input[, 2] = 0.02 + sample_unif[, 2] * 1
testing_input[, 3] = 0.01 + sample_unif[, 3] * 2.99
testing_input[, 4] = 30.01 + sample_unif[, 4] * 0.285

testing_output = matrix(0, n_star, k)
s = seq(0.15, 3, 0.15)
t = seq(4, 60, 4)
for (i in 1:n_star){
    testing_output[i,] = environ.4.data(testing_input[i,], s = s, t = t)
}

## we do a transformation of the output
## one can change the number of initial values to test
log_output = log(output + 1)

m_ppgasp = ppgasp(design = input, response = log_output, kernel_type = 'pow_exp', num_initial_values = 2, optimization = 'nelder-mead')

m_pred_ppgasp = predict(m_ppgasp, testing_input)

## transforms back for the prediction
m_pred_ppgasp_median = exp(m_pred_ppgasp$mean) - 1

## mean squared error
mean((m_pred_ppgasp_median - testing_output)^2)

## variance of the testing outputs
var(as.numeric(testing_output))

## makes plots for the testing
par(mfrow = c(1, 2))
testing_plot_1 = matrix(testing_output[1,], length(t), length(s))
max_testing_plot_1 = max(testing_plot_1)
min_testing_plot_1 = min(testing_plot_1)
image(x = t, y = s, testing_plot_1, col = hcl.colors(100, "terrain"), main = 'test outputs')
contour(x = t, y = s, testing_plot_1, levels = seq(min(testing_plot_1, max(testing_plot_1)),
   by = (max(testing_plot_1) - min(testing_plot_1)) / 5),
   add = TRUE, col = "brown")

ppgasp_plot_1 = matrix(m_pred_ppgasp_median[1,], length(t), length(s))
max_ppgasp_plot_1 = max(ppgasp_plot_1)
min_ppgasp_plot_1 = min(ppgasp_plot_1)
image(x = t, y = s, ppgasp_plot_1, col = hcl.colors(100, "terrain"), main = 'prediction')
contour(x = t, y = s, ppgasp_plot_1, levels = seq(min(ppgasp_plot_1, max(ppgasp_plot_1)),
   by = (max(ppgasp_plot_1) - min(ppgasp_plot_1)) / 5),
   add = TRUE, col = "brown")
predict.rgasp

**Prediction for Robust GaSP model**

**Description**

Function to make prediction on the robust GaSP model after the robust GaSP model has been constructed.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'rgasp'
predict(object, testing_input, testing_trend = matrix(1, dim(testing_input)[1], 1),
         r0 = NA, interval_data = T,
         outasS3 = T, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- **object**: an object of class `rgasp`.
- **testing_input**: a matrix containing the inputs where the `rgasp` is to perform prediction.
- **testing_trend**: a matrix of mean/trend for prediction.
- **r0**: the distance between input and testing input. If the value is `NA`, it will be calculated later. It can also be specified by the user. If specified by user, it is either a matrix or list. The default value is `NA`.
- **interval_data**: a boolean value. If `T`, the interval of the data will be calculated. Otherwise, the interval of the mean of the data will be calculated.
- **outasS3**: a boolean parameter indicating whether the output of the function should be as an `S3` object.
- **...**: Extra arguments to be passed to the function (not implemented yet).

**Value**

If the parameter `outasS3`=F, then the returned value is a S4 object of class `predrgasp-class` with:

- **call**: call to `predict.rgasp` function where the returned object has been created.
- **mean**: predictive mean for the testing inputs.
- **lower95**: lower bound of the 95% posterior credible interval.
- **upper95**: upper bound of the 95% posterior credible interval.
- **sd**: standard deviation of each `testing_input`.

If the parameter `outasS3`=T, then the returned value is a list with
predict.rgasp

mean    predictive mean for the testing inputs.
lower95 lower bound of the 95% posterior credible interval.
upper95 upper bound of the 95% posterior credible interval.
sd      standard deviation of each testing_input.

Author(s)

Mengyang Gu [aut, cre], Jesus Palomo [aut], James Berger [aut]
Maintainer: Mengyang Gu <mengyang@pstat.ucsb.edu>

References


Examples

#------------------------
# a 3 dimensional example
#------------------------
# dimensional of the inputs
dim_inputs <- 3
# number of the inputs
num_obs <- 30
# uniform samples of design
input <- matrix(runif(num_obs*dim_inputs), num_obs,dim_inputs)

# Following codes use maximin Latin Hypercube Design, which is typically better than uniform
# library(lhs)
# input <- maximinLHS(n=num_obs, k=dim_inputs) ##maximin lhd sample

# outputs from the 3 dim dettepepel.3.data function
output = matrix(0,num_obs,1)
for(i in 1:num_obs){
  output[i]<-dettepepel.3.data (input[i,])
}

# use constant mean basis, with no constraint on optimization
m1<- rgasp(design = input, response = output, lower_bound=FALSE)

# the following use constraints on optimization
# m1<- rgasp(design = input, response = output, lower_bound=TRUE)
# the following use a single start on optimization
# m1<- rgasp(design = input, response = output, lower_bound=FALSE)

# number of points to be predicted
num_testing_input <- 5000
# generate points to be predicted
testing_input <- matrix(runif(num_testing_input*dim_inputs),num_testing_input,dim_inputs)
# Perform prediction
m1.predict<-predict(m1, testing_input)
# Predictive mean
m1.predict$mean

# The following tests how good the prediction is
testing_output <- matrix(0,num_testing_input,1)
for(i in 1:num_testing_input){
  testing_output[i]<-dettepepel.3.data(testing_input[i,])
}
# compute the MSE, average coverage and average length
# out of sample MSE
MSE_emulator <- sum((m1.predict$mean-testing_output)^2)/(num_testing_input)
# proportion covered by 95% posterior predictive credible interval
prop_emulator <- length(which((m1.predict$lower95<=testing_output) & (m1.predict$upper95>=testing_output)))/num_testing_input
# average length of posterior predictive credible interval
length_emulator <- sum(m1.predict$upper95-m1.predict$lower95)/num_testing_input
# output of prediction
MSE_emulator
prop_emulator
length_emulator
# normalized RMSE
sqrt(MSE_emulator/mean((testing_output-mean(output))^2 ))

#-----------------------------------
# a 2 dimensional example with trend
#-----------------------------------
# dimensional of the inputs
dim_inputs <- 2
# number of the inputs
num_obs <- 20

# uniform samples of design
input <- matrix(runif(num_obs*dim_inputs), num_obs,dim_inputs)
# Following codes use maximin Latin Hypercube Design, which is typically better than uniform
# library(lhs)
# input <- maximinLHS(n=num_obs, k=dim_inputs)  ##maximin lhd sample
# outputs from the 2 dim Brainin function
output <- matrix(0,num_obs,1)
for(i in 1:num_obs){
  output[i]<-limetal.2.data(input[i,])
}

# mean basis (trend)
X<-cbind(rep(1,num_obs), input )

# use constant mean basis with trend, with no constraint on optimization
m2<-rgasp(design = input, response = output,trend =X, lower_bound=FALSE)

# number of points to be predicted
num_testing_input <- 5000
# generate points to be predicted
testing_input <- matrix(runif(num_testing_input*dim_inputs),num_testing_input,dim_inputs)

# trend of testing
testing_X<-cbind(rep(1,num_testing_input), testing_input )

# Perform prediction
m2.predict<-predict(m2, testing_input,testing_trend=testing_X)
# Predictive mean
m2.predict$mean

# The following tests how good the prediction is
testing_output <- matrix(0,num_testing_input,1)
for(i in 1:num_testing_input){
  testing_output[i]<-limetal.2.data(testing_input[i,])
}

# compute the MSE, average coverage and average length
# out of sample MSE
MSE_emulator <- sum((m2.predict$mean-testing_output)^2)/(num_testing_input)

# proportion covered by 95% posterior predictive credible interval
prop_emulator <- length(which((m2.predict$lower95<=testing_output) & (m2.predict$upper95>=testing_output)))/num_testing_input

# average length of posterior predictive credible interval
length_emulator <- sum(m2.predict$upper95-m2.predict$lower95)/num_testing_input

# output of prediction
MSE_emulator
prop_emulator
length_emulator
# normalized RMSE
sqrt(MSE_emulator/mean((testing_output-mean(output))^2 ))
## Here try the isotropic kernel (a function of Euclidean distance)

```r
m2_isotropic <- rgasp(design = input, response = output, trend = X,
                        lower_bound = FALSE, isotropic = TRUE)
```

```r
m2_isotropic.predict <- predict(m2_isotropic, testing_input, testing_trend = testing_X)
```

# compute the MSE, average coverage and average length
# out of sample MSE

```r
MSE_emulator_isotropic <- sum((m2_isotropic.predict$mean - testing_output)^2)/(num_testing_input)
```

# proportion covered by 95% posterior predictive credible interval

```r
prop_emulator_isotropic <- length(which((m2_isotropic.predict$lower95 <= testing_output) &
                                          (m2_isotropic.predict$upper95 >= testing_output)))/num_testing_input
```

# average length of posterior predictive credible interval

```r
length_emulator_isotropic <- sum(m2_isotropic.predict$upper95 - m2_isotropic.predict$lower95)/num_testing_input
```

MSE_emulator_isotropic
prop_emulator_isotropic
length_emulator_isotropic

## the result of isotropic kernel is not as good as the product kernel for this example

### An 8 dimensional example using only a subset inputs and a noise with unknown variance

```r
set.seed(1)

# dimensional of the inputs
dim_inputs <- 8

# number of the inputs
num_obs <- 50

# uniform samples of design
input <- matrix(runif(num_obs * dim_inputs), num_obs, dim_inputs)

# Following codes use maximin Latin Hypercube Design, which is typically better than uniform
# library(lhs)
# input <- maximinLHS(n=num_obs, k=dim_inputs) # maximin lhd sample

# rescale the design to the domain
input[, 1] <- 0.05 + (0.15 - 0.05) * input[, 1];
input[, 2] <- 100 + (50000 - 100) * input[, 2];
inpu[t[, 3]] <- 63070 + (115600 - 63070) * input[, 3];
inpu[t[, 4]] <- 990 + (1110 - 990) * input[, 4];
inpu[t[, 5]] <- 63.1 + (116 - 63.1) * input[, 5];
inpu[t[, 6]] <- 700 + (820 - 700) * input[, 6];
inpu[t[, 7]] <- 1120 + (1680 - 1120) * input[, 7];
inpu[t[, 8]] <- 9855 + (12045 - 9855) * input[, 8];
```

# outputs from the 8 dim Borehole function

```r
output = matrix(0, num_obs, 1)
for(i in 1:num_obs){
```
output[i]=borehole(input[i,])
}

# use constant mean basis with trend, with no constraint on optimization
m3<- rgasp(design = input[,c(1,4,6,7,8)], response = output,
  nugget.est=TRUE, lower_bound=FALSE)

# number of points to be predicted
num_testing_input <- 5000
# generate points to be predicted
testing_input <- matrix(runif(num_testing_input*dim_inputs),num_testing_input,dim_inputs)

# rescale the points to the region to be predict
testing_input[,1]<-0.05+(0.15-0.05)*testing_input[,1];
testing_input[,2]<-100+(50000-100)*testing_input[,2];
testing_input[,3]<-63070+(115600-63070)*testing_input[,3];
testing_input[,4]<-990+(1110-990)*testing_input[,4];
testing_input[,5]<-63.1+(116-63.1)*testing_input[,5];
testing_input[,6]<-700+(820-700)*testing_input[,6];
testing_input[,7]<-1120+(1680-1120)*testing_input[,7];
testing_input[,8]<-9855+(12045-9855)*testing_input[,8];

# Perform prediction
m3.predict<-predict(m3, testing_input[,c(1,4,6,7,8)])
# Predictive mean
#m3.predict$mean

# The following tests how good the prediction is
testing_output <- matrix(0,num_testing_input,1)
for(i in 1:num_testing_input){
  testing_output[i]<-borehole(testing_input[i,])
}

# compute the MSE, average coverage and average length
# out of sample MSE
MSE_emulator <- sum((m3.predict$mean-testing_output)^2)/(num_testing_input)

# proportion covered by 95% posterior predictive credible interval
prop_emulator <- length(which((m3.predict$lower95<=testing_output)
  & (m3.predict$upper95>=testing_output)))/num_testing_input

# average length of posterior predictive credible interval
length_emulator <- sum(m3.predict$upper95-m3.predict$lower95)/num_testing_input

# output of sample prediction
MSE_emulator
prop_emulator
predppgasp-class

length_emulator
# normalized RMSE
sqrt(MSE_emulator/mean((testing_output-mean(output))^2 ))

---

transformed-class  Predicted PP GaSP class

Description

S4 class for the prediction of a PP GaSP model

Objects from the Class

Objects of this class are created and initialized with the function `predict.ppgasp` that computes the prediction on the PP GaSP model after the PP GaSP model has been constructed.

Slots

call: call to `predict.ppgasp` function where the returned object has been created.
mean: predictive mean for the testing inputs.
lower95: lower bound of the 95% posterior credible interval.
upper95: upper bound of the 95% posterior credible interval.
sd: standard deviation of each testing_input.

Author(s)

Mengyang Gu [aut, cre], Jesus Palomo [aut], James Berger [aut]
Maintainer: Mengyang Gu <mengyang@pstat.ucsb.edu>

See Also

`predict.ppgasp` for more details about how to make predictions based on a ppgasp object.
predrgasp-class

---

**predrgasp-class**  
*Predictive robust GaSP class*

**Description**

S4 class for the prediction of a Robust GaSP

**Objects from the Class**

Objects of this class are created and initialized with the function `predict.rgasp` that computes the prediction on Robust GaSP models after the Robust GaSP model has been constructed.

**Slots**

- `call`: call to `predict.rgasp` function where the returned object has been created.
- `mean`: predictive mean for the testing inputs.
- `lower95`: lower bound of the 95% posterior credible interval.
- `upper95`: upper bound of the 95% posterior credible interval.
- `sd`: standard deviation of each testing input.

**Author(s)**

Mengyang Gu [aut, cre], Jesus Palomo [aut], James Berger [aut]
Maintainer: Mengyang Gu <mengyang@pstat.ucsb.edu>

**See Also**

`predict.rgasp` for more details about how to make predictions based on a `rgasp` object.

---

**rgasp**  
*Setting up the robust GaSP model*

**Description**

Setting up the robust GaSP model for estimating the parameters (if the parameters are not given).

**Usage**

```r
rgasp(design, response, trend=matrix(1,length(response),1),zero.mean="No", nugget=0, nugget.est=F, range.par=NA, method='post_mode', prior_choice='ref_approx', a=0.2, b=1/(length(response))^{1/dim(as.matrix(design))[2]})*(a+dim(as.matrix(design))[2]), kernel_type='matern_5_2', isotropic=F, R0=NA, optimization='lbfgs', alpha=rep(1.9,dim(as.matrix(design))[2]), lower_bound=T, max_eval=max(30,20+5*dim(design)[2]), initial_values=NA, num_initial_values=2)
```
Arguments

design: a matrix of inputs.
response: a matrix of outputs.
trend: the mean/trend matrix of inputs. The default value is a vector of ones.
zero.mean: it has zero mean or not. The default value is NO meaning the mean is not zero. Yes means the mean is zero.
nugget: numerical value of the nugget variance ratio. If nugget is equal to 0, it means there is either no nugget or the nugget is estimated. If the nugget is not equal to 0, it means a fixed nugget. The default value is 0.
nugget.est: boolean value. T means nugget should be estimated and F means nugget is fixed or not estimated. The default value is F.
range.par: either NA or a vector. If it is NA, it means range parameters are estimated; otherwise range parameters are given. The default value is NA.
method: method of parameter estimation. post_mode means the marginal posterior mode is used for estimation. mle means the maximum likelihood estimation is used. mmle means the maximum marginal likelihood estimation is used. The post_mode is the default method.
prior_choice: the choice of prior for range parameters and noise-variance parameters. ref_xi and ref_gamma means the reference prior with reference prior with the log of inverse range parameterization \(\xi\) or range parameterization \(\gamma\). ref_approx uses the jointly robust prior to approximate the reference prior. The default choice is ref_approx.
a: prior parameters in the jointly robust prior. The default value is 0.2.
b: prior parameters in the jointly robust prior. The default value is \(n^{-(1/p)}(a+p)\) where \(n\) is the number of runs and \(p\) is the dimension of the input vector.
kernel_type: A vector specifying the type of kernels of each coordinate of the input. matern_3_2 and matern_5_2 are Matern correlation with roughness parameter 3/2 and 5/2 respectively. pow_exp is power exponential correlation with roughness parameter alpha. If pow_exp is to be used, one needs to specify its roughness parameter alpha. The default choice is matern_5_2. The periodic_gauss means the Gaussian kernel with periodic folding method with be used. The periodic_exp means the exponential kernel with periodic folding method will be used.

isotropic: a boolean value. T means the isotropic kernel will be used and F means the separable kernel will be used. The default choice is the separable kernel.
R0: the distance between inputs. If the value is NA, it will be calculated later. It can also be specified by the user. If specified by user, it is either a matrix or list. The default value is NA.
optimization: the method for numerically optimization of the kernel parameters. Currently three methods are implemented. lbfgs is the low-storage version of the Broyden-Fletcher-Goldfarb-Shanno method. nelder-mead is the Nelder and Mead method. brent is the Brent method for one-dimensional problems.
alpha: roughness parameters in the pow_exp correlation functions. The default choice is a vector with each entry being 1.9.
lower_bound boolean value. T means the default lower bounds of the inverse range parameters are used to constrained the optimization and F means the optimization is unconstrained. The default value is T and we also suggest to use F in various scenarios.

max_eval the maximum number of steps to estimate the range and nugget parameters.

initial_values a matrix of initial values of the kernel parameters to be optimized numerically, where each row of the matrix contains a set of the log inverse range parameters and the log nugget parameter.

num_initial_values the number of initial values of the kernel parameters in optimization.

Value

rgasp returns a S4 object of class rgasp (see rgasp-class).

Author(s)

Mengyang Gu [aut, cre], Jesus Palomo [aut], James Berger [aut]

Maintainer: Mengyang Gu <mengyang@pstat.ucsb.edu>

References


Examples

```R
library(RobustGaSP)
#------------------------
# a 3 dimensional example
```
# dimensional of the inputs
dim_inputs <- 3
# number of the inputs
num_obs <- 50
# uniform samples of design
input <- matrix(runif(num_obs*dim_inputs), num_obs, dim_inputs)

# Following codes use maximin Latin Hypercube Design, which is typically better than uniform
# library(lhs)
# input <- maximinLHS(n=num_obs, k=dim_inputs) ##maximin lhd sample

####
# outputs from the 3 dim dettepepel.3.data function
output = matrix(0, num_obs, 1)
for (i in 1: num_obs)
  output[i] <- dettepepel.3.data(input[i,])

# use constant mean basis, with no constraint on optimization
# and marginal posterior mode estimation
m1 <- rgasp(design = input, response = output, lower_bound=FALSE)

# you can use specify the estimation as maximum likelihood estimation (MLE)
m2 <- rgasp(design = input, response = output, method='mle', lower_bound=FALSE)

##let's do some comparison on prediction
n_testing=1000
testing_input=matrix(runif(n_testing*dim_inputs), n_testing, dim_inputs)
m1_pred=predict(m1, testing_input=testing_input)
m2_pred=predict(m2, testing_input=testing_input)

## root of mean square error and interval
test_output = matrix(0, n_testing, 1)
for (i in 1:n_testing)
  test_output[i] <- dettepepel.3.data(testing_input[i,])

## root of mean square error
sqrt(mean((m1_pred$mean - test_output)^2))
sqrt(mean((m2_pred$mean - test_output)^2))
sd(test_output)

# a 1 dimensional example with zero mean

# input=10*seq(0,1,1/14)
output<-higdon.1.data(input)
# the following code fit a GaSP with zero mean by setting zero.mean="Yes"
rgasp

model <- rgasp(design = input, response = output, zero.mean = "Yes")
model

testing_input = as.matrix(seq(0, 10, 1/100))
model.predict <- predict(model, testing_input)
names(model.predict)

# # # # # # # plot predictive distribution
testing_output = higdon.1.data(testing_input)
plot(testing_input, model.predict$mean, type = 'l', col = 'blue',
     xlab = 'input', ylab = 'output')
polygon(c(testing_input, rev(testing_input), c(model.predict$lower95,
    rev(model.predict$upper95)), col = "grey80", border = FALSE)
lines(testing_input, testing_output)
lines(testing_input, model.predict$mean, type = 'l', col = 'blue')
lines(input, output, type = 'p')

## mean square errors
mean((model.predict$mean - testing_output)^2)

#------------------------------------------------------------
# a 2 dimensional example with trend
#------------------------------------------------------------
# dimensional of the inputs
dim_inputs <- 2
# number of the inputs
num_obs <- 20

# uniform samples of design
input <- matrix(runif(num_obs * dim_inputs), num_obs, dim_inputs)
# Following codes use maximin Latin Hypercube Design, which is typically better than uniform
# library(lhs)
# input <- maximinLHS(n=num_obs, k=dim_inputs) # maximin lhd sample

# outputs from a 2 dim function
output <- matrix(0, num_obs, 1)
for(i in 1:num_obs){
    output[i] <- limetal.2.data(input[i,])
}

### trend or mean basis
X <- cbind(rep(1, num_obs), input)

# use constant mean basis with trend, with no constraint on optimization
m2 <- rgasp(design = input, response = output, trend = X, lower_bound = FALSE)
show(m2) # show this rgasp object
m2@beta_hat # estimated inverse range parameters
m2@theta_hat # estimated trend parameters
set.seed(1)
# dimensional of the inputs
dim_inputs <- 8
# number of the inputs
num_obs <- 50

# uniform samples of design
input <- matrix(runif(num_obs*dim_inputs), num_obs, dim_inputs)
# Following codes use maximin Latin Hypercube Design, which is typically better than uniform
# library(lhs)
# input <- maximinLHS(n=num_obs, k=dim_inputs) # maximin lhd sample

# rescale the design to the domain
input[,1]<-0.05+(0.15-0.05)*input[,1];
input[,2]<-100+(50000-100)*input[,2];
input[,3]<-63070+(115600-63070)*input[,3];
input[,4]<-990+(1110-990)*input[,4];
input[,5]<-63.1+(116-63.1)*input[,5];
input[,6]<-700+(820-700)*input[,6];
input[,7]<-1120+(1680-1120)*input[,7];
input[,8]<-9855+(12045-9855)*input[,8];

# outputs from the 8 dim Borehole function
output=matrix(0,num_obs,1)
for(i in 1:num_obs){
  output[i]=borehole(input[i,])
}

# use constant mean basis with trend, with no constraint on optimization
m3<- rgasp(design = input[,c(1,4,6,7,8)], response = output,
  nugget.est=TRUE, lower_bound=FALSE)

m3@beta_hat # estimated inverse range parameters
m3@nugget

gasp-class Robust GaSP class
Description

S4 class for Robust GaSP if the range and noise-variance ratio parameters are given and/or have been estimated.

Objects from the Class

Objects of this class are created and initialized with the function `rgasp` that computes the calculations needed for setting up the analysis.

Slots

- `p`: Object of class `integer`. The dimensions of the inputs.
- `num_obs`: Object of class `integer`. The number of observations.
- `input`: Object of class `matrix` with dimension `n x p`. The design of experiments.
- `output`: Object of class `matrix` with dimension `n x 1`. The Observations or output vector.
- `X`: Object of class `matrix` of with dimension `n x q`. The mean basis function, i.e. the trend function.
- `zero_mean`: A character to specify whether the mean is zero or not. "Yes" means it has zero mean and "No" means the mean is not zero.
- `q`: Object of class `integer`. The number of mean basis.
- `LB`: Object of class `vector` with dimension `p x 1`. The lower bound for inverse range parameters beta.
- `beta_initial`: Object of class `vector` with the initial values of inverse range parameters `p x 1`.
- `beta_hat`: Object of class `vector` with dimension `p x 1`. The inverse-range parameters.
- `log_post`: Object of class `numeric` with the logarithm of marginal posterior.
- `R0`: Object of class `list` of matrices where the j-th matrix is an absolute difference matrix of the j-th input vector.
- `theta_hat`: Object of class `vector` with dimension `q x 1`. The trend parameter.
- `L`: Object of class `matrix` with dimension `n x n`. The Cholesky decomposition of the correlation matrix `R`, i.e.
  \[
  L \% \% t(L) = R
  \]
- `sigma2_hat`: Object of the class `numeric`. The estimated variance parameter.
- `LX`: Object of the class `matrix` with dimension `q x q`. The Cholesky decomposition of the correlation matrix
  \[
  t(X) \% \% R^{-1} \% \% t(X)
  \]
- `CL`: Object of the class `vector` used for the lower bound and the prior.
- `nugget`: A numeric object used for the noise-variance ratio parameter.
- `nugget.est`: A logical object of whether the nugget is estimated (T) or fixed (F).
- `kernel_type`: A vector of character to specify the type of kernel to use.
- `alpha`: Object of class `vector` with dimension `p x 1` for the roughness parameters in the kernel.
- `method`: Object of class `character` to specify the method of parameter estimation. There are three values: `post_mode`, `mle` and `mmle`.
- `isotropic`: Object of class `logical` to specify whether the kernel is isotropic.
- `call`: The call to `rgasp` function to create the object.
show

Methods

show  Prints the main slots of the object.

predict  See predict.

Note
The response output must have one dimension. The number of observations in input must be equal to the number of experiments output.

Author(s)
Mengyang Gu [aut, cre], Jesus Palomo [aut], James Berger [aut]
Maintainer: Mengyang Gu <mengyang@pstat.ucsb.edu>

See Also
RobustGaSP for more details about how to create a RobustGaSP object.

---

show  Show Robust GaSP object

Description
Function to print Robust GaSP models after the Robust GaSP model has been constructed.

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'rgasp'
show(object)

Arguments

object  an object of class rgasp.

Author(s)
Mengyang Gu [aut, cre], Jesus Palomo [aut], James Berger [aut]
Maintainer: Mengyang Gu <mengyang@pstat.ucsb.edu>
Examples

#------------------------
# a 3 dimensional example
#------------------------

# dimensional of the inputs
dim_inputs <- 3
# number of the inputs
num_obs <- 30
# uniform samples of design
input <- matrix(runif(num_obs*dim_inputs), num_obs, dim_inputs)

# Following codes use maximin Latin Hypercube Design, which is typically better than uniform
# library(lhs)
# input <- maximinLHS(n=num_obs, k=dim_inputs)  ##maximin lhd sample

###
# outputs from the 3 dim dettepepel.3.data function

output = matrix(0, num_obs, 1)
for(i in 1:num_obs){
  output[i] <- dettepepel.3.data(input[i,])
}

# use constant mean basis, with no constraint on optimization
m1 <- rgasp(design = input, response = output, lower_bound=FALSE)

# the following use constraints on optimization
# m1 <- rgasp(design = input, response = output, lower_bound=TRUE)

# the following use a single start on optimization
# m1 <- rgasp(design = input, response = output, lower_bound=FALSE)

show(m1)

---

show.ppgasp

Show parallel partial Gaussian stochastic process (PP GaSP) object

Description

Function to print the PP GaSP model after the PP GaSP model has been constructed.

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'ppgasp'
show(object)

Arguments

object an object of class ppgasp.
### simulate

**Author(s)**

Mengyang Gu [aut, cre], Jesus Palomo [aut], James Berger [aut]

Maintainer: Mengyang Gu <mengyang@pstat.ucsb.edu>

**Examples**

```r
library(RobustGaSP)

### PP GaSP model for the humanity model
data(humanity_model)
### pp gasp
m.ppgasp=ppgasp(design=humanity.X,response=humanity.Y,nugget.est= TRUE)
show(m.ppgasp)
```

---

**Description**

Function to sample Robust GaSP after the Robust GaSP model has been constructed.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'rgasp'
simulate(object, testing_input, num_sample=1,
testing_trend= matrix(1,dim(testing_input)[1],1),
r0=NA,rr0=NA,sample_data=T,...)
```

**Arguments**

- `object`: an object of class `rgasp`.
- `testing_input`: a matrix containing the inputs where the `rgasp` is to sample.
- `num_sample`: number of samples one wants.
- `testing_trend`: a matrix of mean/trend for prediction.
- `r0`: the distance between input and testing input. If the value is `NA`, it will be calculated later. It can also be specified by the user. If specified by user, it is either a matrix or list. The default value is `NA`.
- `rr0`: the distance between testing input and testing input. If the value is `NA`, it will be calculated later. It can also be specified by the user. If specified by user, it is either a matrix or list. The default value is `NA`.
- `sample_data`: a boolean value. If `T`, the interval of the data will be calculated. Otherwise, the interval of the mean of the data will be calculated.
- `...`: Extra arguments to be passed to the function (not implemented yet).
**Value**

The returned value is a matrix where each column is a sample on the prespecified inputs.

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**References**


**Examples**

```r
#------------------------
# a 1 dimensional example
#------------------------

###########1dim higdon.1.data
p1 = 1  ###dimensional of the inputs
dim_inputs1 <- p1
n1 = 15  ###sample size or number of training computer runs you have
num_obs1 <- n1
input1 = 10*matrix(runif(num_obs1*dim_inputs1), num_obs1, dim_inputs1)  ##uniform
#####lhs is better
#library(lhs)
#input1 = 10*maximinLHS(n=num_obs1, k=dim_inputs1)  ##maximin lhd sample
output1 = matrix(0, num_obs1, 1)
for(i in 1:num_obs1){
  output1[i]=higdon.1.data (input1[i])
}

m1<-rgasp(design = input1, response = output1, lower_bound=FALSE)

#####locations to samples
testing_input1 = seq(0,10,1/50)
testing_input1=as.matrix(testing_input1)
#####draw 10 samples
m1_sample=simulate(m1,testing_input1,num_sample=10)

#####plot these samples
matplot(testing_input1,m1_sample, type='l',xlab='input',ylab='output')
lines(input1,output1,type='p')
```
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