

Spatstat Quick Reference guide

January 29, 2018

spatstat-package

The Spatstat Package

Description

This is a summary of the features of **spatstat**, a package in R for the statistical analysis of spatial point patterns.

Details

spatstat is a package for the statistical analysis of spatial data. Its main focus is the analysis of spatial patterns of points in two-dimensional space. The points may carry auxiliary data ('marks'), and the spatial region in which the points were recorded may have arbitrary shape.

The package is designed to support a complete statistical analysis of spatial data. It supports

- creation, manipulation and plotting of point patterns;
- exploratory data analysis;
- spatial random sampling;
- simulation of point process models;
- parametric model-fitting;
- non-parametric smoothing and regression;
- formal inference (hypothesis tests, confidence intervals);
- model diagnostics.

Apart from two-dimensional point patterns and point processes, **spatstat** also supports point patterns in three dimensions, point patterns in multidimensional space-time, point patterns on a linear network, patterns of line segments in two dimensions, and spatial tessellations and random sets in two dimensions.

The package can fit several types of point process models to a point pattern dataset:

- Poisson point process models (by Berman-Turner approximate maximum likelihood or by spatial logistic regression)
- Gibbs/Markov point process models (by Baddeley-Turner approximate maximum pseudolikelihood, Coeurjolly-Rubak logistic likelihood, or Huang-Ogata approximate maximum likelihood)

- Cox/cluster point process models (by Waagepetersen's two-step fitting procedure and minimum contrast, composite likelihood, or Palm likelihood)
- determinantal point process models (by Waagepetersen's two-step fitting procedure and minimum contrast, composite likelihood, or Palm likelihood)

The models may include spatial trend, dependence on covariates, and complicated interpoint interactions. Models are specified by a formula in the R language, and are fitted using a function analogous to `lm` and `glm`. Fitted models can be printed, plotted, predicted, simulated and so on.

Getting Started

For a quick introduction to **spatstat**, read the package vignette *Getting started with spatstat* installed with **spatstat**. To read that document, you can either

- visit cran.r-project.org/web/packages/spatstat and click on Getting Started with Spatstat
- start R, type `library(spatstat)` and `vignette('getstart')`
- start R, type `help.start()` to open the help browser, and navigate to Packages > spatstat > Vignettes.

Once you have installed **spatstat**, start R and type `library(spatstat)`. Then type `beginner` for a beginner's introduction, or `demo(spatstat)` for a demonstration of the package's capabilities.

For a complete course on **spatstat**, and on statistical analysis of spatial point patterns, read the book by Baddeley, Rubak and Turner (2015). Other recommended books on spatial point process methods are Diggle (2014), Gelfand et al (2010) and Illian et al (2008).

The **spatstat** package includes over 50 datasets, which can be useful when learning the package. Type `demo(data)` to see plots of all datasets available in the package. Type `vignette('datasets')` for detailed background information on these datasets, and plots of each dataset.

For information on converting your data into **spatstat** format, read Chapter 3 of Baddeley, Rubak and Turner (2015). This chapter is available free online, as one of the sample chapters at the book companion website, spatstat.github.io/book.

For information about handling data in **shapefiles**, see Chapter 3, or the Vignette *Handling shapefiles in the spatstat package*, installed with **spatstat**, accessible as `vignette('shapefiles')`.

Updates

New versions of **spatstat** are released every 8 weeks. Users are advised to update their installation of **spatstat** regularly.

Type `latest.news` to read the news documentation about changes to the current installed version of **spatstat**.

See the Vignette *Summary of recent updates*, installed with **spatstat**, which describes the main changes to **spatstat** since the book (Baddeley, Rubak and Turner, 2015) was published. It is accessible as `vignette('updates')`.

Type `news(package="spatstat")` to read news documentation about all previous versions of the package.

FUNCTIONS AND DATASETS

Following is a summary of the main functions and datasets in the **spatstat** package. Alternatively an alphabetical list of all functions and datasets is available by typing `library(help=spatstat)`.

For further information on any of these, type `help(name)` or `?name` where `name` is the name of the function or dataset.

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I. CREATING AND MANIPULATING DATA

Types of spatial data:

The main types of spatial data supported by **spatstat** are:

<code>ppp</code>	point pattern
<code>owin</code>	window (spatial region)
<code>im</code>	pixel image
<code>psp</code>	line segment pattern
<code>tess</code>	tessellation
<code>pp3</code>	three-dimensional point pattern
<code>ppx</code>	point pattern in any number of dimensions
<code>lpp</code>	point pattern on a linear network

To create a point pattern:

<code>ppp</code>	create a point pattern from (x, y) and window information <code>ppp(x, y, xlim, ylim)</code> for rectangular window <code>ppp(x, y, poly)</code> for polygonal window <code>ppp(x, y, mask)</code> for binary image window
<code>as.ppp</code>	convert other types of data to a ppp object
<code>clickppp</code>	interactively add points to a plot
<code>marks<-</code> , <code>%mark%</code>	attach/reassign marks to a point pattern

To simulate a random point pattern:

<code>runifpoint</code>	generate n independent uniform random points
<code>rpoint</code>	generate n independent random points
<code>rmpoint</code>	generate n independent multitype random points
<code>rpoispp</code>	simulate the (in)homogeneous Poisson point process
<code>rmpoispp</code>	simulate the (in)homogeneous multitype Poisson point process
<code>runifdisc</code>	generate n independent uniform random points in disc
<code>rstrat</code>	stratified random sample of points
<code>rsyst</code>	systematic random sample of points
<code>rjitter</code>	apply random displacements to points in a pattern
<code>rMaternI</code>	simulate the Matérn Model I inhibition process
<code>rMaternII</code>	simulate the Matérn Model II inhibition process
<code>rSSI</code>	simulate Simple Sequential Inhibition process
<code>rStrauss</code>	simulate Strauss process (perfect simulation)
<code>rHardcore</code>	simulate Hard Core process (perfect simulation)

<code>rStraussHard</code>	simulate Strauss-hard core process (perfect simulation)
<code>rDiggleGratton</code>	simulate Diggle-Gratton process (perfect simulation)
<code>rDGS</code>	simulate Diggle-Gates-Stibbard process (perfect simulation)
<code>rPenttinen</code>	simulate Penttinen process (perfect simulation)
<code>rNeymanScott</code>	simulate a general Neyman-Scott process
<code>rPoissonCluster</code>	simulate a general Poisson cluster process
<code>rMatClust</code>	simulate the Matérn Cluster process
<code>rThomas</code>	simulate the Thomas process
<code>rGaussPoisson</code>	simulate the Gauss-Poisson cluster process
<code>rCauchy</code>	simulate Neyman-Scott Cauchy cluster process
<code>rVarGamma</code>	simulate Neyman-Scott Variance Gamma cluster process
<code>rthin</code>	random thinning
<code>rcell</code>	simulate the Baddeley-Silverman cell process
<code>rmh</code>	simulate Gibbs point process using Metropolis-Hastings
<code>simulate.ppm</code>	simulate Gibbs point process using Metropolis-Hastings
<code>runifpointOnLines</code>	generate n random points along specified line segments
<code>rpoisppOnLines</code>	generate Poisson random points along specified line segments

To randomly change an existing point pattern:

<code>rshift</code>	random shifting of points
<code>rjitter</code>	apply random displacements to points in a pattern
<code>rthin</code>	random thinning
<code>rlabel</code>	random (re)labelling of a multitype point pattern
<code>quadratresample</code>	block resampling

Standard point pattern datasets:

Datasets in `spatstat` are lazy-loaded, so you can simply type the name of the dataset to use it; there is no need to type `data(amacrine)` etc.

Type `demo(data)` to see a display of all the datasets installed with the package.

Type `vignette('datasets')` for a document giving an overview of all datasets, including background information, and plots.

<code>amacrine</code>	Austin Hughes' rabbit amacrine cells
<code>anemones</code>	Upton-Fingleton sea anemones data
<code>ants</code>	Harkness-Isham ant nests data
<code>bdspots</code>	Breakdown spots in microelectrodes
<code>bei</code>	Tropical rainforest trees
<code>betacells</code>	Waessle et al. cat retinal ganglia data
<code>bramblecanes</code>	Bramble Canes data
<code>bronzefilter</code>	Bronze Filter Section data
<code>cells</code>	Crick-Ripley biological cells data
<code>chicago</code>	Chicago crimes
<code>chorley</code>	Chorley-Ribble cancer data
<code>clmfires</code>	Castilla-La Mancha forest fires
<code>copper</code>	Berman-Huntington copper deposits data
<code>dendrite</code>	Dendritic spines
<code>demohyper</code>	Synthetic point patterns
<code>demopat</code>	Synthetic point pattern
<code>finpines</code>	Finnish Pines data
<code>flu</code>	Influenza virus proteins

<code>gordon</code>	People in Gordon Square, London
<code>gorillas</code>	Gorilla nest sites
<code>hamster</code>	Aherne's hamster tumour data
<code>humberside</code>	North Humberside childhood leukaemia data
<code>hyytiala</code>	Mixed forest in Hyytiälä, Finland
<code>japanesepines</code>	Japanese Pines data
<code>lansing</code>	Lansing Woods data
<code>longleaf</code>	Longleaf Pines data
<code>mucosa</code>	Cells in gastric mucosa
<code>murchison</code>	Murchison gold deposits
<code>nbfires</code>	New Brunswick fires data
<code>nztrees</code>	Mark-Esler-Ripley trees data
<code>osteo</code>	Osteocyte lacunae (3D, replicated)
<code>paracou</code>	Kimboto trees in Paracou, French Guiana
<code>ponderosa</code>	Getis-Franklin ponderosa pine trees data
<code>pyramidal</code>	Pyramidal neurons from 31 brains
<code>redwood</code>	Strauss-Ripley redwood saplings data
<code>redwoodfull</code>	Strauss redwood saplings data (full set)
<code>residualspaper</code>	Data from Baddeley et al (2005)
<code>shapley</code>	Galaxies in an astronomical survey
<code>simdat</code>	Simulated point pattern (inhomogeneous, with interaction)
<code>spiders</code>	Spider webs on mortar lines of brick wall
<code>sporophores</code>	Mycorrhizal fungi around a tree
<code>spruces</code>	Spruce trees in Saxonia
<code>swedishpines</code>	Strand-Ripley Swedish pines data
<code>urkiola</code>	Urkiola Woods data
<code>waka</code>	Trees in Waka national park
<code>waterstriders</code>	Insects on water surface

To manipulate a point pattern:

<code>plot.ppp</code>	plot a point pattern (e.g. <code>plot(X)</code>)
<code>iplot</code>	plot a point pattern interactively
<code>edit.ppp</code>	interactive text editor
<code>[.ppp</code>	extract or replace a subset of a point pattern <code>pp[subset]</code> or <code>pp[subwindow]</code>
<code>subset.ppp</code>	extract subset of point pattern satisfying a condition
<code>superimpose</code>	combine several point patterns
<code>by.ppp</code>	apply a function to sub-patterns of a point pattern
<code>cut.ppp</code>	classify the points in a point pattern
<code>split.ppp</code>	divide pattern into sub-patterns
<code>unmark</code>	remove marks
<code>npoints</code>	count the number of points
<code>coords</code>	extract coordinates, change coordinates
<code>marks</code>	extract marks, change marks or attach marks
<code>rotate</code>	rotate pattern
<code>shift</code>	translate pattern
<code>flipxy</code>	swap x and y coordinates
<code>reflect</code>	reflect in the origin
<code>periodify</code>	make several translated copies
<code>affine</code>	apply affine transformation
<code>scalardilate</code>	apply scalar dilation
<code>density.ppp</code>	kernel estimation of point pattern intensity

Smooth.ppp	kernel smoothing of marks of point pattern
nnmark	mark value of nearest data point
sharpen.ppp	data sharpening
identify.ppp	interactively identify points
unique.ppp	remove duplicate points
duplicated.ppp	determine which points are duplicates
connected.ppp	find clumps of points
dirichlet	compute Dirichlet-Voronoi tessellation
deilaunay	compute Delaunay triangulation
deilaunayDistance	graph distance in Delaunay triangulation
convexhull	compute convex hull
discretise	discretise coordinates
pixellate.ppp	approximate point pattern by pixel image
as.im.ppp	approximate point pattern by pixel image

See `spatstat.options` to control plotting behaviour.

To create a window:

An object of class "owin" describes a spatial region (a window of observation).

owin	Create a window object owin(xlim, ylim) for rectangular window owin(poly) for polygonal window owin(mask) for binary image window
Window	Extract window of another object
Frame	Extract the containing rectangle ('frame') of another object
as.owin	Convert other data to a window object
square	make a square window
disc	make a circular window
ellipse	make an elliptical window
ripras	Ripley-Rasson estimator of window, given only the points
convexhull	compute convex hull of something
letterR	polygonal window in the shape of the R logo
clickpoly	interactively draw a polygonal window
clickbox	interactively draw a rectangle

To manipulate a window:

plot.owin	plot a window. plot(W)
boundingbox	Find a tight bounding box for the window
erosion	erode window by a distance r
dilation	dilate window by a distance r
closing	close window by a distance r
opening	open window by a distance r
border	difference between window and its erosion/dilation
complement.owin	invert (swap inside and outside)
simplify.owin	approximate a window by a simple polygon
rotate	rotate window
flipxy	swap x and y coordinates
shift	translate window
periodify	make several translated copies

<code>affine</code>	apply affine transformation
<code>as.data.frame.owin</code>	convert window to data frame

Digital approximations:

<code>as.mask</code>	Make a discrete pixel approximation of a given window
<code>as.im.owin</code>	convert window to pixel image
<code>pixellate.owin</code>	convert window to pixel image
<code>commonGrid</code>	find common pixel grid for windows
<code>nearest.raster.point</code>	map continuous coordinates to raster locations
<code>raster.x</code>	raster x coordinates
<code>raster.y</code>	raster y coordinates
<code>raster.xy</code>	raster x and y coordinates
<code>as.polygonal</code>	convert pixel mask to polygonal window

See `spatstat.options` to control the approximation

Geometrical computations with windows:

<code>edges</code>	extract boundary edges
<code>intersect.owin</code>	intersection of two windows
<code>union.owin</code>	union of two windows
<code>setminus.owin</code>	set subtraction of two windows
<code>inside.owin</code>	determine whether a point is inside a window
<code>area.owin</code>	compute area
<code>perimeter</code>	compute perimeter length
<code>diameter.owin</code>	compute diameter
<code>incircle</code>	find largest circle inside a window
<code>inradius</code>	radius of incircle
<code>connected.owin</code>	find connected components of window
<code>eroded.areas</code>	compute areas of eroded windows
<code>dilated.areas</code>	compute areas of dilated windows
<code>bdist.points</code>	compute distances from data points to window boundary
<code>bdist.pixels</code>	compute distances from all pixels to window boundary
<code>bdist.tiles</code>	boundary distance for each tile in tessellation
<code>distmap.owin</code>	distance transform image
<code>distfun.owin</code>	distance transform
<code>centroid.owin</code>	compute centroid (centre of mass) of window
<code>is.subset.owin</code>	determine whether one window contains another
<code>is.convex</code>	determine whether a window is convex
<code>convexhull</code>	compute convex hull
<code>triangulate.owin</code>	decompose into triangles
<code>as.mask</code>	pixel approximation of window
<code>as.polygonal</code>	polygonal approximation of window
<code>is.rectangle</code>	test whether window is a rectangle
<code>is.polygonal</code>	test whether window is polygonal
<code>is.mask</code>	test whether window is a mask
<code>setcov</code>	spatial covariance function of window
<code>pixelcentres</code>	extract centres of pixels in mask
<code>clickdist</code>	measure distance between two points clicked by user

Pixel images: An object of class "im" represents a pixel image. Such objects are returned by some

of the functions in **spatstat** including [Kmeasure](#), [setcov](#) and [density.ppp](#).

im	create a pixel image
as.im	convert other data to a pixel image
pixellate	convert other data to a pixel image
as.matrix.im	convert pixel image to matrix
as.data.frame.im	convert pixel image to data frame
as.function.im	convert pixel image to function
plot.im	plot a pixel image on screen as a digital image
contour.im	draw contours of a pixel image
persp.im	draw perspective plot of a pixel image
rgbim	create colour-valued pixel image
hsvim	create colour-valued pixel image
[.im	extract a subset of a pixel image
[<-.im	replace a subset of a pixel image
rotate.im	rotate pixel image
shift.im	apply vector shift to pixel image
affine.im	apply affine transformation to image
X	print very basic information about image X
summary(X)	summary of image X
hist.im	histogram of image
mean.im	mean pixel value of image
integral.im	integral of pixel values
quantile.im	quantiles of image
cut.im	convert numeric image to factor image
is.im	test whether an object is a pixel image
interp.im	interpolate a pixel image
blur	apply Gaussian blur to image
Smooth.im	apply Gaussian blur to image
connected.im	find connected components
compatible.im	test whether two images have compatible dimensions
harmonise.im	make images compatible
commonGrid	find a common pixel grid for images
eval.im	evaluate any expression involving images
scaletointerval	rescale pixel values
zapsmall.im	set very small pixel values to zero
levelset	level set of an image
solutionset	region where an expression is true
imcov	spatial covariance function of image
convolve.im	spatial convolution of images
transect.im	line transect of image
pixelcentres	extract centres of pixels
transmat	convert matrix of pixel values to a different indexing convention
rnoise	random pixel noise

Line segment patterns

An object of class "psp" represents a pattern of straight line segments.

psp	create a line segment pattern
as.psp	convert other data into a line segment pattern
edges	extract edges of a window

<code>is.psp</code>	determine whether a dataset has class "psp"
<code>plot.psp</code>	plot a line segment pattern
<code>print.psp</code>	print basic information
<code>summary.psp</code>	print summary information
<code>[.psp</code>	extract a subset of a line segment pattern
<code>as.data.frame.psp</code>	convert line segment pattern to data frame
<code>marks.psp</code>	extract marks of line segments
<code>marks<- .psp</code>	assign new marks to line segments
<code>unmark.psp</code>	delete marks from line segments
<code>midpoints.psp</code>	compute the midpoints of line segments
<code>endpoints.psp</code>	extract the endpoints of line segments
<code>lengths.psp</code>	compute the lengths of line segments
<code>angles.psp</code>	compute the orientation angles of line segments
<code>superimpose</code>	combine several line segment patterns
<code>flipxy</code>	swap x and y coordinates
<code>rotate.psp</code>	rotate a line segment pattern
<code>shift.psp</code>	shift a line segment pattern
<code>periodify</code>	make several shifted copies
<code>affine.psp</code>	apply an affine transformation
<code>pixellate.psp</code>	approximate line segment pattern by pixel image
<code>as.mask.psp</code>	approximate line segment pattern by binary mask
<code>distmap.psp</code>	compute the distance map of a line segment pattern
<code>distfun.psp</code>	compute the distance map of a line segment pattern
<code>density.psp</code>	kernel smoothing of line segments
<code>selfcrossing.psp</code>	find crossing points between line segments
<code>selfcut.psp</code>	cut segments where they cross
<code>crossing.psp</code>	find crossing points between two line segment patterns
<code>nncross</code>	find distance to nearest line segment from a given point
<code>nearestsegment</code>	find line segment closest to a given point
<code>project2segment</code>	find location along a line segment closest to a given point
<code>pointsOnLines</code>	generate points evenly spaced along line segment
<code>rpoisline</code>	generate a realisation of the Poisson line process inside a window
<code>rlinegrid</code>	generate a random array of parallel lines through a window

Tessellations

An object of class "tess" represents a tessellation.

<code>tess</code>	create a tessellation
<code>quadrats</code>	create a tessellation of rectangles
<code>hextess</code>	create a tessellation of hexagons
<code>quantess</code>	quantile tessellation
<code>as.tess</code>	convert other data to a tessellation
<code>plot.tess</code>	plot a tessellation
<code>tiles</code>	extract all the tiles of a tessellation
<code>[.tess</code>	extract some tiles of a tessellation
<code>[<- .tess</code>	change some tiles of a tessellation
<code>intersect.tess</code>	intersect two tessellations or restrict a tessellation to a window
<code>chop.tess</code>	subdivide a tessellation by a line
<code>dirichlet</code>	compute Dirichlet-Voronoi tessellation of points
<code>delaunay</code>	compute Delaunay triangulation of points
<code>rpoislinetess</code>	generate tessellation using Poisson line process

<code>tile.areas</code>	area of each tile in tessellation
<code>bdist.tiles</code>	boundary distance for each tile in tessellation

Three-dimensional point patterns

An object of class "pp3" represents a three-dimensional point pattern in a rectangular box. The box is represented by an object of class "box3".

<code>pp3</code>	create a 3-D point pattern
<code>plot.pp3</code>	plot a 3-D point pattern
<code>coords</code>	extract coordinates
<code>as.hyperframe</code>	extract coordinates
<code>subset.pp3</code>	extract subset of 3-D point pattern
<code>unitname.pp3</code>	name of unit of length
<code>npoints</code>	count the number of points
<code>runifpoint3</code>	generate uniform random points in 3-D
<code>rpoispp3</code>	generate Poisson random points in 3-D
<code>envelope.pp3</code>	generate simulation envelopes for 3-D pattern
<code>box3</code>	create a 3-D rectangular box
<code>as.box3</code>	convert data to 3-D rectangular box
<code>unitname.box3</code>	name of unit of length
<code>diameter.box3</code>	diameter of box
<code>volume.box3</code>	volume of box
<code>shortside.box3</code>	shortest side of box
<code>eroded.volumes</code>	volumes of erosions of box

Multi-dimensional space-time point patterns

An object of class "ppx" represents a point pattern in multi-dimensional space and/or time.

<code>ppx</code>	create a multidimensional space-time point pattern
<code>coords</code>	extract coordinates
<code>as.hyperframe</code>	extract coordinates
<code>subset.ppx</code>	extract subset
<code>unitname.ppx</code>	name of unit of length
<code>npoints</code>	count the number of points
<code>runifpointx</code>	generate uniform random points
<code>rpoisppx</code>	generate Poisson random points
<code>boxx</code>	define multidimensional box
<code>diameter.boxx</code>	diameter of box
<code>volume.boxx</code>	volume of box
<code>shortside.boxx</code>	shortest side of box
<code>eroded.volumes.boxx</code>	volumes of erosions of box

Point patterns on a linear network

An object of class "linnet" represents a linear network (for example, a road network).

<code>linnet</code>	create a linear network
<code>clickjoin</code>	interactively join vertices in network
<code>iplot.linnet</code>	interactively plot network
<code>simplenet</code>	simple example of network
<code>lineardisc</code>	disc in a linear network
<code>delaunayNetwork</code>	network of Delaunay triangulation

<code>dirichletNetwork</code>	network of Dirichlet edges
<code>methods.linnet</code>	methods for linnet objects
<code>vertices.linnet</code>	nodes of network
<code>pixellate.linnet</code>	approximate by pixel image

An object of class "lpp" represents a point pattern on a linear network (for example, road accidents on a road network).

<code>lpp</code>	create a point pattern on a linear network
<code>methods.lpp</code>	methods for lpp objects
<code>subset.lpp</code>	method for subset
<code>rpoislpp</code>	simulate Poisson points on linear network
<code>runiflpp</code>	simulate random points on a linear network
<code>chicago</code>	Chicago crime data
<code>dendrite</code>	Dendritic spines data
<code>spiders</code>	Spider webs on mortar lines of brick wall

Hyperframes

A hyperframe is like a data frame, except that the entries may be objects of any kind.

<code>hyperframe</code>	create a hyperframe
<code>as.hyperframe</code>	convert data to hyperframe
<code>plot.hyperframe</code>	plot hyperframe
<code>with.hyperframe</code>	evaluate expression using each row of hyperframe
<code>cbind.hyperframe</code>	combine hyperframes by columns
<code>rbind.hyperframe</code>	combine hyperframes by rows
<code>as.data.frame.hyperframe</code>	convert hyperframe to data frame
<code>subset.hyperframe</code>	method for subset
<code>head.hyperframe</code>	first few rows of hyperframe
<code>tail.hyperframe</code>	last few rows of hyperframe

Layered objects

A layered object represents data that should be plotted in successive layers, for example, a background and a foreground.

<code>layered</code>	create layered object
<code>plot.layered</code>	plot layered object
<code>[.layered</code>	extract subset of layered object

Colour maps

A colour map is a mechanism for associating colours with data. It can be regarded as a function, mapping data to colours. Using a colourmap object in a plot command ensures that the mapping from numbers to colours is the same in different plots.

<code>colourmap</code>	create a colour map
<code>plot.colourmap</code>	plot the colour map only
<code>tweak.colourmap</code>	alter individual colour values
<code>interp.colourmap</code>	make a smooth transition between colours
<code>beachcolourmap</code>	one special colour map

II. EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS

Inspection of data:

<code>summary(X)</code>	print useful summary of point pattern X
<code>X</code>	print basic description of point pattern X
<code>any(duplicated(X))</code>	check for duplicated points in pattern X
<code>istat(X)</code>	Interactive exploratory analysis
<code>View(X)</code>	spreadsheet-style viewer

Classical exploratory tools:

<code>clarkevans</code>	Clark and Evans aggregation index
<code>fryplot</code>	Fry plot
<code>miplot</code>	Morisita Index plot

Smoothing:

<code>density.ppp</code>	kernel smoothed density/intensity
<code>relrisk</code>	kernel estimate of relative risk
<code>Smooth.ppp</code>	spatial interpolation of marks
<code>bw.diggle</code>	cross-validated bandwidth selection for <code>density.ppp</code>
<code>bw.ppl</code>	likelihood cross-validated bandwidth selection for <code>density.ppp</code>
<code>bw.scott</code>	Scott's rule of thumb for density estimation
<code>bw.relrisk</code>	cross-validated bandwidth selection for <code>relrisk</code>
<code>bw.smoothppp</code>	cross-validated bandwidth selection for <code>Smooth.ppp</code>
<code>bw.frac</code>	bandwidth selection using window geometry
<code>bw.stoyan</code>	Stoyan's rule of thumb for bandwidth for <code>pcf</code>

Modern exploratory tools:

<code>clusterset</code>	Allard-Fraley feature detection
<code>nnclean</code>	Byers-Raftery feature detection
<code>sharpen.ppp</code>	Choi-Hall data sharpening
<code>rho2hat</code>	Kernel estimate of covariate effect
<code>rho2hat</code>	Kernel estimate of effect of two covariates
<code>spatialcdf</code>	Spatial cumulative distribution function
<code>roc</code>	Receiver operating characteristic curve

Summary statistics for a point pattern: Type `demo(sumfun)` for a demonstration of many of the summary statistics.

<code>intensity</code>	Mean intensity
<code>quadratcount</code>	Quadrat counts
<code>intensity.quadratcount</code>	Mean intensity in quadrats
<code>Fest</code>	empty space function F
<code>Gest</code>	nearest neighbour distribution function G
<code>Jest</code>	J -function $J = (1 - G)/(1 - F)$
<code>Kest</code>	Ripley's K -function
<code>Lest</code>	Besag L -function
<code>Tstat</code>	Third order T -function
<code>allstats</code>	all four functions F, G, J, K

<code>scan.test</code>	spatial scan test of elevated risk
<code>Gcross, Gdot, Gmulti</code>	multitype nearest neighbour distributions $G_{ij}, G_{i\bullet}$
<code>Kcross, Kdot, Kmulti</code>	multitype K -functions $K_{ij}, K_{i\bullet}$
<code>Lcross, Ldot</code>	multitype L -functions $L_{ij}, L_{i\bullet}$
<code>Jcross, Jdot, Jmulti</code>	multitype J -functions $J_{ij}, J_{i\bullet}$
<code>pcfcross</code>	multitype pair correlation function g_{ij}
<code>pcfdot</code>	multitype pair correlation function $g_{i\bullet}$
<code>pcfmulti</code>	general pair correlation function
<code>markconnect</code>	marked connection function p_{ij}
<code>alltypes</code>	estimates of the above for all i, j pairs
<code>Iest</code>	multitype I -function
<code>Kcross.inhom, Kdot.inhom</code>	inhomogeneous counterparts of <code>Kcross, Kdot</code>
<code>Lcross.inhom, Ldot.inhom</code>	inhomogeneous counterparts of <code>Lcross, Ldot</code>
<code>pcfcross.inhom, pcfdot.inhom</code>	inhomogeneous counterparts of <code>pcfcross, pcfdot</code>

Summary statistics for a marked point pattern: A marked point pattern is represented by an object `X` of class "ppp" with a component `X$marks`. The entries in the vector `X$marks` may be numeric, complex, string or any other atomic type. For numeric marks, there are the following functions:

<code>markmean</code>	smoothed local average of marks
<code>markvar</code>	smoothed local variance of marks
<code>markcorr</code>	mark correlation function
<code>markcrosscorr</code>	mark cross-correlation function
<code>markvario</code>	mark variogram
<code>Kmark</code>	mark-weighted K function
<code>Emark</code>	mark independence diagnostic $E(r)$
<code>Vmark</code>	mark independence diagnostic $V(r)$
<code>nnmean</code>	nearest neighbour mean index
<code>nnvario</code>	nearest neighbour mark variance index

For marks of any type, there are the following:

<code>Gmulti</code>	multitype nearest neighbour distribution
<code>Kmulti</code>	multitype K -function
<code>Jmulti</code>	multitype J -function

Alternatively use `cut.ppp` to convert a marked point pattern to a multitype point pattern.

Programming tools:

<code>applynbd</code>	apply function to every neighbourhood in a point pattern
<code>markstat</code>	apply function to the marks of neighbours in a point pattern
<code>marktable</code>	tabulate the marks of neighbours in a point pattern
<code>pppdist</code>	find the optimal match between two point patterns

Summary statistics for a point pattern on a linear network:

These are for point patterns on a linear network (class `lpp`). For unmarked patterns:

<code>lineark</code>	K function on linear network
<code>linearkinhom</code>	inhomogeneous K function on linear network
<code>linearpcf</code>	pair correlation function on linear network

`linearpcfinhom` inhomogeneous pair correlation on linear network

For multitype patterns:

<code>linearKcross</code>	K function between two types of points
<code>linearKdot</code>	K function from one type to any type
<code>linearKcross.inhom</code>	Inhomogeneous version of <code>linearKcross</code>
<code>linearKdot.inhom</code>	Inhomogeneous version of <code>linearKdot</code>
<code>linearmarkconnect</code>	Mark connection function on linear network
<code>linearmarkequal</code>	Mark equality function on linear network
<code>linearpcfcross</code>	Pair correlation between two types of points
<code>linearpcfdot</code>	Pair correlation from one type to any type
<code>linearpcfcross.inhom</code>	Inhomogeneous version of <code>linearpcfcross</code>
<code>linearpcfdot.inhom</code>	Inhomogeneous version of <code>linearpcfdot</code>

Related facilities:

<code>pairdist.lpp</code>	distances between pairs
<code>crossdist.lpp</code>	distances between pairs
<code>nndist.lpp</code>	nearest neighbour distances
<code>nncross.lpp</code>	nearest neighbour distances
<code>nnwhich.lpp</code>	find nearest neighbours
<code>nnfun.lpp</code>	find nearest data point
<code>density.lpp</code>	kernel smoothing estimator of intensity
<code>distfun.lpp</code>	distance transform
<code>envelope.lpp</code>	simulation envelopes
<code>rpoislpp</code>	simulate Poisson points on linear network
<code>runiflpp</code>	simulate random points on a linear network

It is also possible to fit point process models to `lpp` objects. See Section IV.

Summary statistics for a three-dimensional point pattern:

These are for 3-dimensional point pattern objects (class `pp3`).

<code>F3est</code>	empty space function F
<code>G3est</code>	nearest neighbour function G
<code>K3est</code>	K -function
<code>pcf3est</code>	pair correlation function

Related facilities:

<code>envelope.pp3</code>	simulation envelopes
<code>pairdist.pp3</code>	distances between all pairs of points
<code>crossdist.pp3</code>	distances between points in two patterns
<code>nndist.pp3</code>	nearest neighbour distances
<code>nnwhich.pp3</code>	find nearest neighbours
<code>nncross.pp3</code>	find nearest neighbours in another pattern

Computations for multi-dimensional point pattern:

These are for multi-dimensional space-time point pattern objects (class `ppx`).

<code>pairdist.ppx</code>	distances between all pairs of points
---------------------------	---------------------------------------

crossdist.ppx	distances between points in two patterns
nndist.ppx	nearest neighbour distances
nnwhich.ppx	find nearest neighbours

Summary statistics for random sets:

These work for point patterns (class `ppp`), line segment patterns (class `psp`) or windows (class `owin`).

Hest	spherical contact distribution H
Gfox	Foxall G -function
Jfox	Foxall J -function

III. MODEL FITTING (COX AND CLUSTER MODELS)

Cluster process models (with homogeneous or inhomogeneous intensity) and Cox processes can be fitted by the function `kppm`. Its result is an object of class "kppm". The fitted model can be printed, plotted, predicted, simulated and updated.

kppm	Fit model
plot.kppm	Plot the fitted model
summary.kppm	Summarise the fitted model
fitted.kppm	Compute fitted intensity
predict.kppm	Compute fitted intensity
update.kppm	Update the model
improve.kppm	Refine the estimate of trend
simulate.kppm	Generate simulated realisations
vcov.kppm	Variance-covariance matrix of coefficients
coef.kppm	Extract trend coefficients
formula.kppm	Extract trend formula
parameters	Extract all model parameters
clusterfield	Compute offspring density
clusterradius	Radius of support of offspring density
Kmodel.kppm	K function of fitted model
pcfmodel.kppm	Pair correlation of fitted model

For model selection, you can also use the generic functions `step`, `drop1` and `AIC` on fitted point process models.

The theoretical models can also be simulated, for any choice of parameter values, using `rThomas`, `rMatClust`, `rCauchy`, `rVarGamma`, and `rLGCP`.

Lower-level fitting functions include:

lgcp.estK	fit a log-Gaussian Cox process model
lgcp.estpcf	fit a log-Gaussian Cox process model
thomas.estK	fit the Thomas process model
thomas.estpcf	fit the Thomas process model
matclust.estK	fit the Matern Cluster process model
matclust.estpcf	fit the Matern Cluster process model
cauchy.estK	fit a Neyman-Scott Cauchy cluster process
cauchy.estpcf	fit a Neyman-Scott Cauchy cluster process
vargamma.estK	fit a Neyman-Scott Variance Gamma process
vargamma.estpcf	fit a Neyman-Scott Variance Gamma process
mincontrast	low-level algorithm for fitting models by the method of minimum contrast

IV. MODEL FITTING (POISSON AND GIBBS MODELS)

Types of models

Poisson point processes are the simplest models for point patterns. A Poisson model assumes that the points are stochastically independent. It may allow the points to have a non-uniform spatial density. The special case of a Poisson process with a uniform spatial density is often called Complete Spatial Randomness.

Poisson point processes are included in the more general class of Gibbs point process models. In a Gibbs model, there is *interaction* or dependence between points. Many different types of interaction can be specified.

For a detailed explanation of how to fit Poisson or Gibbs point process models to point pattern data using **spatstat**, see Baddeley and Turner (2005b) or Baddeley (2008).

To fit a Poisson or Gibbs point process model:

Model fitting in **spatstat** is performed mainly by the function `ppm`. Its result is an object of class "ppm".

Here are some examples, where X is a point pattern (class "ppp"):

<i>command</i>	<i>model</i>
<code>ppm(X)</code>	Complete Spatial Randomness
<code>ppm(X ~ 1)</code>	Complete Spatial Randomness
<code>ppm(X ~ x)</code>	Poisson process with intensity loglinear in x coordinate
<code>ppm(X ~ 1, Strauss(0.1))</code>	Stationary Strauss process
<code>ppm(X ~ x, Strauss(0.1))</code>	Strauss process with conditional intensity loglinear in x

It is also possible to fit models that depend on other covariates.

Manipulating the fitted model:

<code>plot.ppm</code>	Plot the fitted model
<code>predict.ppm</code>	Compute the spatial trend and conditional intensity of the fitted point process model
<code>coef.ppm</code>	Extract the fitted model coefficients
<code>parameters</code>	Extract all model parameters
<code>formula.ppm</code>	Extract the trend formula
<code>intensity.ppm</code>	Compute fitted intensity
<code>Kmodel.ppm</code>	K function of fitted model
<code>pcfmodel.ppm</code>	pair correlation of fitted model
<code>fitted.ppm</code>	Compute fitted conditional intensity at quadrature points
<code>residuals.ppm</code>	Compute point process residuals at quadrature points
<code>update.ppm</code>	Update the fit
<code>vcov.ppm</code>	Variance-covariance matrix of estimates
<code>rmh.ppm</code>	Simulate from fitted model
<code>simulate.ppm</code>	Simulate from fitted model
<code>print.ppm</code>	Print basic information about a fitted model
<code>summary.ppm</code>	Summarise a fitted model
<code>effectfun</code>	Compute the fitted effect of one covariate
<code>logLik.ppm</code>	log-likelihood or log-pseudolikelihood
<code>anova.ppm</code>	Analysis of deviance
<code>model.frame.ppm</code>	Extract data frame used to fit model
<code>model.images</code>	Extract spatial data used to fit model

<code>model.depends</code>	Identify variables in the model
<code>as.interact</code>	Interpoint interaction component of model
<code>fitin</code>	Extract fitted interpoint interaction
<code>is.hybrid</code>	Determine whether the model is a hybrid
<code>valid.ppm</code>	Check the model is a valid point process
<code>project.ppm</code>	Ensure the model is a valid point process

For model selection, you can also use the generic functions `step`, `drop1` and `AIC` on fitted point process models.

See `spatstat.options` to control plotting of fitted model.

To specify a point process model:

The first order “trend” of the model is determined by an R language formula. The formula specifies the form of the *logarithm* of the trend.

<code>X ~ 1</code>	No trend (stationary)
<code>X ~ x</code>	Loglinear trend $\lambda(x, y) = \exp(\alpha + \beta x)$ where x, y are Cartesian coordinates
<code>X ~ polynom(x, y, 3)</code>	Log-cubic polynomial trend
<code>X ~ harmonic(x, y, 2)</code>	Log-harmonic polynomial trend
<code>X ~ Z</code>	Loglinear function of covariate Z $\lambda(x, y) = \exp(\alpha + \beta Z(x, y))$

The higher order (“interaction”) components are described by an object of class “`interact`”. Such objects are created by:

<code>Poisson()</code>	the Poisson point process
<code>AreaInter()</code>	Area-interaction process
<code>BadGey()</code>	multiscale Geyer process
<code>Concom()</code>	connected component interaction
<code>DiggleGratton()</code>	Diggle-Gratton potential
<code>DiggleGatesStibbard()</code>	Diggle-Gates-Stibbard potential
<code>Fiksel()</code>	Fiksel pairwise interaction process
<code>Geyer()</code>	Geyer’s saturation process
<code>Hardcore()</code>	Hard core process
<code>HierHard()</code>	Hierarchical multitype hard core process
<code>HierStrauss()</code>	Hierarchical multitype Strauss process
<code>HierStraussHard()</code>	Hierarchical multitype Strauss-hard core process
<code>Hybrid()</code>	Hybrid of several interactions
<code>LennardJones()</code>	Lennard-Jones potential
<code>MultiHard()</code>	multitype hard core process
<code>MultiStrauss()</code>	multitype Strauss process
<code>MultiStraussHard()</code>	multitype Strauss/hard core process
<code>OrdThresh()</code>	Ord process, threshold potential
<code>Ord()</code>	Ord model, user-supplied potential
<code>PairPiece()</code>	pairwise interaction, piecewise constant
<code>Pairwise()</code>	pairwise interaction, user-supplied potential
<code>Penttinen()</code>	Penttinen pairwise interaction
<code>SatPiece()</code>	Saturated pair model, piecewise constant potential
<code>Saturated()</code>	Saturated pair model, user-supplied potential
<code>Softcore()</code>	pairwise interaction, soft core potential
<code>Strauss()</code>	Strauss process

<code>StraussHard()</code>	Strauss/hard core point process
<code>Triplets()</code>	Geyer triplets process

Note that it is also possible to combine several such interactions using `Hybrid`.

Finer control over model fitting:

A quadrature scheme is represented by an object of class "quad". To create a quadrature scheme, typically use `quadscheme`.

<code>quadscheme</code>	default quadrature scheme using rectangular cells or Dirichlet cells
<code>pixelquad</code>	quadrature scheme based on image pixels
<code>quad</code>	create an object of class "quad"

To inspect a quadrature scheme:

<code>plot(Q)</code>	plot quadrature scheme Q
<code>print(Q)</code>	print basic information about quadrature scheme Q
<code>summary(Q)</code>	summary of quadrature scheme Q

A quadrature scheme consists of data points, dummy points, and weights. To generate dummy points:

<code>default.dummy</code>	default pattern of dummy points
<code>gridcentres</code>	dummy points in a rectangular grid
<code>rstrat</code>	stratified random dummy pattern
<code>spokes</code>	radial pattern of dummy points
<code>corners</code>	dummy points at corners of the window

To compute weights:

<code>gridweights</code>	quadrature weights by the grid-counting rule
<code>dirichletWeights</code>	quadrature weights are Dirichlet tile areas

Simulation and goodness-of-fit for fitted models:

<code>rmh.ppm</code>	simulate realisations of a fitted model
<code>simulate.ppm</code>	simulate realisations of a fitted model
<code>envelope</code>	compute simulation envelopes for a fitted model

Point process models on a linear network:

An object of class "lpp" represents a pattern of points on a linear network. Point process models can also be fitted to these objects. Currently only Poisson models can be fitted.

<code>lppm</code>	point process model on linear network
<code>anova.lppm</code>	analysis of deviance for point process model on linear network
<code>envelope.lppm</code>	simulation envelopes for point process model on linear network
<code>fitted.lppm</code>	fitted intensity values
<code>predict.lppm</code>	model prediction on linear network

<code>linim</code>	pixel image on linear network
<code>plot.linim</code>	plot a pixel image on linear network
<code>eval.linim</code>	evaluate expression involving images
<code>linfun</code>	function defined on linear network
<code>methods.linfun</code>	conversion facilities

V. MODEL FITTING (DETERMINANTAL POINT PROCESS MODELS)

Code for fitting *determinantal point process models* has recently been added to **spatstat**.

For information, see the help file for `dppm`.

VI. MODEL FITTING (SPATIAL LOGISTIC REGRESSION)

Logistic regression

Pixel-based spatial logistic regression is an alternative technique for analysing spatial point patterns that is widely used in Geographical Information Systems. It is approximately equivalent to fitting a Poisson point process model.

In pixel-based logistic regression, the spatial domain is divided into small pixels, the presence or absence of a data point in each pixel is recorded, and logistic regression is used to model the presence/absence indicators as a function of any covariates.

Facilities for performing spatial logistic regression are provided in **spatstat** for comparison purposes.

Fitting a spatial logistic regression

Spatial logistic regression is performed by the function `slrm`. Its result is an object of class "slrm". There are many methods for this class, including methods for `print`, `fitted`, `predict`, `simulate`, `anova`, `coef`, `logLik`, `terms`, `update`, `formula` and `vcov`.

For example, if X is a point pattern (class "ppp"):

<i>command</i>	<i>model</i>
<code>slrm(X ~ 1)</code>	Complete Spatial Randomness
<code>slrm(X ~ x)</code>	Poisson process with intensity loglinear in x coordinate
<code>slrm(X ~ Z)</code>	Poisson process with intensity loglinear in covariate Z

Manipulating a fitted spatial logistic regression

<code>anova.slm</code>	Analysis of deviance
<code>coef.slm</code>	Extract fitted coefficients
<code>vcov.slm</code>	Variance-covariance matrix of fitted coefficients
<code>fitted.slm</code>	Compute fitted probabilities or intensity
<code>logLik.slm</code>	Evaluate loglikelihood of fitted model
<code>plot.slm</code>	Plot fitted probabilities or intensity
<code>predict.slm</code>	Compute predicted probabilities or intensity with new data
<code>simulate.slm</code>	Simulate model

There are many other undocumented methods for this class, including methods for `print`, `update`, `formula` and `terms`. Stepwise model selection is possible using `step` or `stepAIC`.

VII. SIMULATION

There are many ways to generate a random point pattern, line segment pattern, pixel image or tessellation in **spatstat**.

Random point patterns:

<code>runifpoint</code>	generate n independent uniform random points
<code>rpoint</code>	generate n independent random points
<code>rmpoint</code>	generate n independent multitype random points
<code>rpoispp</code>	simulate the (in)homogeneous Poisson point process
<code>rmpoispp</code>	simulate the (in)homogeneous multitype Poisson point process
<code>runifdisc</code>	generate n independent uniform random points in disc
<code>rstrat</code>	stratified random sample of points
<code>rsyst</code>	systematic random sample (grid) of points
<code>rMaternI</code>	simulate the Matérn Model I inhibition process
<code>rMaternII</code>	simulate the Matérn Model II inhibition process
<code>rSSI</code>	simulate Simple Sequential Inhibition process
<code>rHardcore</code>	simulate hard core process (perfect simulation)
<code>rStrauss</code>	simulate Strauss process (perfect simulation)
<code>rStraussHard</code>	simulate Strauss-hard core process (perfect simulation)
<code>rDiggleGratton</code>	simulate Diggle-Gratton process (perfect simulation)
<code>rDGS</code>	simulate Diggle-Gates-Stibbard process (perfect simulation)
<code>rPenttinen</code>	simulate Penttinen process (perfect simulation)
<code>rNeymanScott</code>	simulate a general Neyman-Scott process
<code>rMatClust</code>	simulate the Matérn Cluster process
<code>rThomas</code>	simulate the Thomas process
<code>rLGCP</code>	simulate the log-Gaussian Cox process
<code>rGaussPoisson</code>	simulate the Gauss-Poisson cluster process
<code>rCauchy</code>	simulate Neyman-Scott process with Cauchy clusters
<code>rVarGamma</code>	simulate Neyman-Scott process with Variance Gamma clusters
<code>rCell</code>	simulate the Baddeley-Silverman cell process
<code>runifpointOnLines</code>	generate n random points along specified line segments
<code>rpoisppOnLines</code>	generate Poisson random points along specified line segments

Resampling a point pattern:

<code>quadratresample</code>	block resampling
<code>rjitter</code>	apply random displacements to points in a pattern
<code>rshift</code>	random shifting of (subsets of) points
<code>rthin</code>	random thinning

See also `varblock` for estimating the variance of a summary statistic by block resampling, and `lohboot` for another bootstrap technique.

Fitted point process models:

If you have fitted a point process model to a point pattern dataset, the fitted model can be simulated.

Cluster process models are fitted by the function `kppm` yielding an object of class "kppm". To generate one or more simulated realisations of this fitted model, use `simulate.kppm`.

Gibbs point process models are fitted by the function `ppm` yielding an object of class "ppm". To generate a simulated realisation of this fitted model, use `rmh`. To generate one or more simulated realisations of the fitted model, use `simulate.ppm`.

Other random patterns:

<code>rlinegrid</code>	generate a random array of parallel lines through a window
<code>rpoisline</code>	simulate the Poisson line process within a window
<code>rpoislinetess</code>	generate random tessellation using Poisson line process
<code>rMosaicSet</code>	generate random set by selecting some tiles of a tessellation
<code>rMosaicField</code>	generate random pixel image by assigning random values in each tile of a tessellation

Simulation-based inference

<code>envelope</code>	critical envelope for Monte Carlo test of goodness-of-fit
<code>qqplot.ppm</code>	diagnostic plot for interpoint interaction
<code>scan.test</code>	spatial scan statistic/test
<code>studpermu.test</code>	studentised permutation test
<code>segregation.test</code>	test of segregation of types

VIII. TESTS AND DIAGNOSTICS

Hypothesis tests:

<code>quadrat.test</code>	χ^2 goodness-of-fit test on quadrat counts
<code>clarkevans.test</code>	Clark and Evans test
<code>cdf.test</code>	Spatial distribution goodness-of-fit test
<code>berman.test</code>	Berman's goodness-of-fit tests
<code>envelope</code>	critical envelope for Monte Carlo test of goodness-of-fit
<code>scan.test</code>	spatial scan statistic/test
<code>dclf.test</code>	Diggle-Cressie-Loosmore-Ford test
<code>mad.test</code>	Mean Absolute Deviation test
<code>anova.ppm</code>	Analysis of Deviance for point process models

More recently-developed tests:

<code>dg.test</code>	Dao-Genton test
<code>bits.test</code>	Balanced independent two-stage test
<code>dclf.progress</code>	Progress plot for DCLF test
<code>mad.progress</code>	Progress plot for MAD test

Sensitivity diagnostics:

Classical measures of model sensitivity such as leverage and influence have been adapted to point process models.

<code>leverage.ppm</code>	Leverage for point process model
<code>influence.ppm</code>	Influence for point process model
<code>dfbetas.ppm</code>	Parameter influence

Diagnostics for covariate effect:

Classical diagnostics for covariate effects have been adapted to point process models.

<code>parres</code>	Partial residual plot
<code>addvar</code>	Added variable plot
<code>rhohat</code>	Kernel estimate of covariate effect
<code>rho2hat</code>	Kernel estimate of covariate effect (bivariate)

Residual diagnostics:

Residuals for a fitted point process model, and diagnostic plots based on the residuals, were introduced in Baddeley et al (2005) and Baddeley, Rubak and Møller (2011).

Type `demo(diagnose)` for a demonstration of the diagnostics features.

<code>diagnose.ppm</code>	diagnostic plots for spatial trend
<code>qqplot.ppm</code>	diagnostic Q-Q plot for interpoint interaction
<code>residualspaper</code>	examples from Baddeley et al (2005)
<code>Kcom</code>	model compensator of K function
<code>Gcom</code>	model compensator of G function
<code>Kres</code>	score residual of K function
<code>Gres</code>	score residual of G function
<code>psst</code>	pseudoscore residual of summary function
<code>psstA</code>	pseudoscore residual of empty space function
<code>psstG</code>	pseudoscore residual of G function
<code>compareFit</code>	compare compensators of several fitted models

Resampling and randomisation procedures

You can build your own tests based on randomisation and resampling using the following capabilities:

<code>quadratresample</code>	block resampling
<code>rjitter</code>	apply random displacements to points in a pattern
<code>rshift</code>	random shifting of (subsets of) points
<code>rthin</code>	random thinning

IX. DOCUMENTATION

The online manual entries are quite detailed and should be consulted first for information about a particular function.

The book Baddeley, Rubak and Turner (2015) is a complete course on analysing spatial point patterns, with full details about **spatstat**.

Older material (which is now out-of-date but is freely available) includes Baddeley and Turner (2005a), a brief overview of the package in its early development; Baddeley and Turner (2005b), a more detailed explanation of how to fit point process models to data; and Baddeley (2010), a complete set of notes from a 2-day workshop on the use of **spatstat**.

Type `citation("spatstat")` to get a list of these references.

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