

Package ‘RWmisc’

June 20, 2021

Type Package

Title Miscellaneous Spatial Functions

Date 2021-06-19

Version 0.1.1

Description Contains convenience functions for working with spatial data across multiple UTM zones, raster-vector operations common in the analysis of conflict data, and converting degrees, minutes, and seconds latitude and longitude coordinates to decimal degrees.

Depends R (>= 3.4.0)

Imports sf, sp, raster, units

Suggests ggplot2, geosphere, lwgeom, microbenchmark, knitr, rmarkdown, testthat (>= 2.1.0), covr

License GPL (>= 3)

Encoding UTF-8

URL <https://github.com/jayrobwilliams/RWmisc>

BugReports <https://github.com/jayrobwilliams/RWmisc/issues>

VignetteBuilder knitr

RoxygenNote 7.1.1

NeedsCompilation no

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Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2021-06-20 10:00:11 UTC

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dms2dd	<i>Convert from degrees, minutes, and seconds to decimal degrees</i>
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Description

Convert latitudes and longitudes from degrees, minutes, and seconds to decimal degrees for conversion to spatial objects.

Usage

```
dms2dd(lon, lat)
```

Arguments

lon	a character vector of longitude coordinates in degrees, minutes, and seconds; see details
lat	a character vector of latitude coordinates in degrees, minutes, and seconds; see details

Details

lon and lat are expected to be in the format "degrees° minutes' seconds" (direction)" where direction is optional. If direction is not present, dms2dd will use negative signs (-) to determine positioning of coordinates.

Value

An $n * 2$ matrix where n is the length of lon and lat.

Examples

```
ll <- data.frame(lon = c("-122° 19' 55\"",
                        "71° 3' 32\" W"),
                 lat = c("47° 36' 22\"",
                        "42° 21' 36\" N"),
                 stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
dms2dd(ll[, 'lon'], ll[, 'lat'])
```

overlap.weight	<i>Weight Raster Cells by Overlapping Polygons</i>
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Description

Weight raster cells by overlapping polygons to avoid over-counting when aggregating by polygons

Usage

```
overlap.weight(raster, polygons, count = FALSE, warn = TRUE)
```

Arguments

raster	a RasterLayer object.
polygons	a SpatialPolygons, SpatialPolygonsDataFrame, or simple feature collection with at least two features. The function will still work with only one polygon, but values will be unchanged, and the result will be equivalent to <code>mask(raster, polygons)</code> .
count	a logical indicating whether to return a raster with the count of polygons intersecting each cell, or a raster with original values weighted by 1/number of intersecting polygons.
warn	include warnings? Most common is that the returned raster will be an intersection of the raster and the polygons. Default TRUE.

Details

This function takes a raster and a set of polygons as arguments. It counts the number of polygons that intersect each raster cell. It can return either a raster with the count of the number of intersecting polygons as cell values or the original raster with cell values weighted by 1 / the number of intersecting polygons (the default behavior). Cells that do not intersect any polygons will receive a value of NA. If the extent of the polygons is less than the extent of the raster, then the function will warn that it is cropping the raster to the polygons' extent.

Value

a RasterLayer object.

Examples

```
library(sf)
library(raster)
polys_t <- st_sfc(list(st_polygon(list(rbind(c(2,2), c(2,6),
                                           c(6,6), c(6,2),
                                           c(2, 2)))),
                      st_polygon(list(rbind(c(8,8), c(4,8),
                                           c(4,4), c(8,4),
                                           c(8,8)))))),
                  crs = st_crs('OGC:CRS84'))
```

```
raster_t <- raster(nrows = 10, ncols = 10, xmn = 0,
                  xmx = 10, ymn = 0, ymx = 10,
                  vals = 1:100,
                  crs = CRS(st_crs(polys_t)$proj4string))
overlap.weight(raster_t, polys_t)
```

point.poly.dist *Point-Polygon Distances*

Description

Calculate the maximum or minimum possible distance from a point to the edge of a given polygon.

Usage

```
point.poly.dist(point, poly, max = TRUE, by_element = FALSE)
```

Arguments

point	A simplefeatures object of class point.
poly	A simplefeatures object of class polygon or multipolygon.
max	Logical; return maximum or minimum distance? default TRUE
by_element	Logical; return total maximum or minimum, or for each input point? default FALSE

Value

Maximum or minimum distance between a point and a polygon.

Examples

```
library(sf)
polys <- st_sfc(st_polygon(list(rbind(c(0,0), c(0,1), c(1,1), c(1,0), c(0,0)))),
               crs = st_crs('OGC:CRS84'))
points <- st_sfc(st_multipoint(rbind(c(.25, .5), c(.75, .5), c(.5, .5))),
                 crs = st_crs('OGC:CRS84'))
point.poly.dist(points, polys)
```

projectUTM	<i>Project to UTM</i>
------------	-----------------------

Description

Project an object in latitude/longitude to UTM.

Usage

```
projectUTM(x)

## S3 method for class 'sf'
projectUTM(x)

## S3 method for class 'sfc'
projectUTM(x)

## S3 method for class 'SpatialPointsDataFrame'
projectUTM(x)

## S3 method for class 'SpatialPoints'
projectUTM(x)

## S3 method for class 'SpatialPolygonsDataFrame'
projectUTM(x)

## S3 method for class 'SpatialPolygons'
projectUTM(x)
```

Arguments

x An sf or sp object in latitude-longitude CRS.

Value

An sf or sp object projected to UTM CRS.

Examples

```
library(sf)
nc <- st_read(system.file("shape/nc.shp", package="sf"))
st_crs(projectUTM(nc))
```

theme_rw

Blank Theme

Description

A ggplot theme with no grid elements or gray background.

Usage

```
theme_rw()
```

Value

A ggplot [theme](#) object.

Examples

```
ggplot2::ggplot(mtcars, ggplot2::aes(x = hp, y = mpg)) +  
ggplot2::geom_point() +  
theme_rw()
```

UTM.functions

UTM Convenience Functions

Description

Functions for converting latitude-longitude data to UTM.

Usage

```
long2UTM(long)
```

```
UTMzones(long)
```

```
chooseUTM(long)
```

Arguments

`long` A vector of longitude values.

Value

UTM vector of zone numbers.

UTM vector of zone numbers.

UTM zone number.

Examples

```
long2UTM(c(-90, 0, 90))  
UTMzones(c(-90, 90, 90))  
chooseUTM(c(-90, -80, -70))
```

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