

Package ‘Strategy’

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R topics documented:

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app

Shiny app 1

Description

launches shiny app 1

Usage

app()

closestpointonpolygon *computes the coordinates of the closest point on the border of a polygon to a point in the plane*

Description

computes the coordinates of the closest point on the border of a polygon to a point in the plane

Usage

```
closestpointonpolygon(p, .poly)
```

Arguments

p	a numeric vector of length 2
.poly	a nx2 numeric matrix, representing a polygon. Each row of the matrix are the coordinates of a vertice of the polygon.

Value

the coordinates of the closest point on the polygon

Examples

```
zz<-function(){
  .poly=matrix(sample(0:4,6,rep=T),3,2)[c(1:3,1),]
  p<-sample(0:4,2,rep=T)
  dd<-distpointtopoly(p,.poly)
  plot(rbind(p,.poly),cex=.5,main=paste0("Distance: ", signif(dd,3)),
  asp=1,xlim=range(cbind(p,.poly)),ylim=range(cbind(p,.poly)),xaxt='n',yaxt='n',xlab='',ylab='')
  points(.poly,type="l",lwd=2)
  cc<-rbind(p,closestpointonpolygon(p,.poly))
  points(cc,col="red",cex=2)
  points(cc,type="l",lty=3,col="red")
}

par(oma=c(0,0,0,0),mfrow=c(2,2))
set.seed(3);replicate(4,zz())
```

closestpointonseg	<i>computes the coordinates of the closest point on a segment to a point in the plane</i>
-------------------	---

Description

computes the coordinates of the closest point on a segment to a point in the plane

Usage

```
closestpointonseg(p, s)
```

Arguments

p	a numeric vector of length 2
s	a 2x2 numeric matrix, representing a segment. Each row of the matrix are the coordinates of a extreme point of the segment.

Examples

```
zz<-function(p){
  s=matrix(c(0,1,0,0),2,2)
  plot(s,type="l",xlim=c(-.5,1.5),
    xlab="",ylab="",
    xaxt='n',yaxt='n')
  points(x=p[1],y=p[2],col="red",cex=.5)
  points(closestpointonseg(p,s)[1],closestpointonseg(p,s)[2],col="red",cex=.5)
  segments(x0 = p[1],y0=p[2],x1=closestpointonseg(p,s)[1],y1=closestpointonseg(p,s)[2],col="red")
  par(mfrow=c(3,3))
  set.seed(1);replicate(9,zz(c(runif(1,-.5,1.5),runif(1,-1,1))))
```

closestpointsonwopolygons	<i>computes the coordinates of the closest point on the border of a polygon to a point in the plane</i>
---------------------------	---

Description

computes the coordinates of the closest point on the border of a polygon to a point in the plane

Usage

```
closestpointsonwopolygons(poly1, poly2)
```

Arguments

poly1	a nx2 numeric matrix, representing a polygon. Each row of the matrix are the coordinates of a vertice of the polygon.
poly2	a nx2 numeric matrix, representing a polygon. Each row of the matrix are the coordinates of a vertice of the polygon.

Value

the coordinates of the closest point on the polygon

Examples

```

zz<-function(){
  poly1=matrix(sample(0:6,6,rep=T),3,2)[c(1:3,1),]
  poly2=matrix(sample(0:6,6,rep=T),3,2)[c(1:3,1),]
  s<-rbind(poly1,poly2)
  dd<-distpolytopoly(poly1,poly2)
  plot(s,cex=.5,main=paste0("Distance: ", signif(dd,3)),asp=1,xlim=range(s),ylim=range(s),xaxt='n',yaxt='n',xlab=
  points(poly1,type="l",lwd=2)
  points(poly2,type="l",lwd=2)
  cc<-closestpointstwopolygons(poly1,poly2)
  points(cc,col="red",cex=2)
  points(cc,type="l",col="red",lty=3)
}

par(oma=c(0,0,0,0),mfrow=c(2,2))
set.seed(2);replicate(4,zz())

```

closestpointstwopolygons_n

Compute minimum distance between two polygons

Description

Compute minimum distance between two polygons

Usage

```
closestpointstwopolygons_n(poly1, poly2)
```

Arguments

poly1	a nx2 numeric matrix, representing a polygon. Each row of the matrix are the coordinates of a vertice of the polygon.
poly2	a nx2 numeric matrix, representing a polygon. Each row of the matrix are the coordinates of a vertice of the polygon.

Examples

```

zz<-function(){
poly1=matrix(sample(0:6,6,rep=T),3,2)[c(1:3,1),]
poly2=matrix(sample(0:6,6,rep=T),3,2)[c(1:3,1),]
s<-rbind(poly1,poly2)
dd<-distpolytopoly(poly1,poly2)
plot(s,cex=.5,main=paste0("Distance: ", signif(dd,3)),asp=1,xlim=range(s),ylim=range(s),xaxt='n',yaxt='n',xlab=
points(poly1,type="l",lwd=2)
points(poly2,type="l",lwd=2)
for(cc in closestpointstwowopolygons_n(poly1,poly2)){
points(cc,col="red",cex=2)
points(cc,type="l",col="red",lty=3)}
}

par(oma=c(0,0,0,0),mfrow=c(2,2))
set.seed(2);replicate(4,zz())

```

closestpointstwowosegments

*computes the coordinates of the closest point on a segment to a point
in the plane*

Description

computes the coordinates of the closest point on a segment to a point in the plane

Usage

```
closestpointstwowosegments(s1, s2)
```

Arguments

s1	a 2x2 numeric matrix, representing a segment. Each row of the matrix are the coordinates of a extreme point of the segment.
s2	a 2x2 numeric matrix, representing a segment. Each row of the matrix are the coordinates of a extreme point of the segment.

Examples

```

zz<-function(){
s1=matrix(sample(0:4,4,rep=T),2,2)
s2=matrix(sample(0:4,4,rep=T),2,2)
s<-rbind(s1,s2)
dd<-distsegmenttosegment(s1,s2)
plot(s,cex=.5,main=paste0("Distance: ", signif(dd,3)),asp=1,xlim=range(s),ylim=range(s),xaxt='n',yaxt='n',xlab=
points(s1,type="l",lwd=2)
points(s2,type="l",lwd=2)
cc<-closestpointstwowosegments(s1,s2)

```

```
points(cc ,col="red",cex=2)
points(cc,type="l",col="red",lty=3)
}
```

```
par(oma=c(0,0,0,0),mfrow=c(3,3))
set.seed(3);replicate(9,zz())
```

closestpointstwowsegments_n

returns a list of one or more pair of points, one on each of two segments, with minimal distance

Description

returns a list of one or more pair of points, one on each of two segments, with minimal distance

Usage

```
closestpointstwowsegments_n(s1, s2)
```

Arguments

s1	a 2x2 numeric matrix, representing a segment. Each row of the matrix are the coordinates of a extreme point of the segment.
s2	a 2x2 numeric matrix, representing a segment. Each row of the matrix are the coordinates of a extreme point of the segment.

Value

a list of 2x2 numeric matrices, representing a segment.

Examples

```
zz<-function(){
s1=matrix(sample(0:4,4,rep=T),2,2)
s2=matrix(sample(0:4,4,rep=T),2,2)
s<-rbind(s1,s2)
dd<-distsegmenttosegment(s1,s2)
plot(s,cex=.5,main=paste0("Distance: ", signif(dd,3)),asp=1,xlim=range(s),ylim=range(s),xaxt='n',yaxt='n',xlab=
points(s1,type="l",lwd=2)
points(s2,type="l",lwd=2)
cc<-closestpointstwowsegments_n(s1,s2)
for(ccc in cc){points(ccc ,col="red",cex=2)
points(ccc,type="l",col="red",lty=3)}
}

par(oma=c(0,0,0,0),mfrow=c(3,3))
set.seed(3);replicate(9,zz())
closestpointstwowsegments_n(matrix(c(0,3,0,0),2,2),matrix(c(1,2,0,0),2,2))
```

distpointtopoly	<i>computes the distance between a point and a polygon</i>
-----------------	--

Description

computes the distance between a point and a polygon

Usage

```
distpointtopoly(p, .poly)
```

Arguments

p	a numeric vector of length 2
.poly	a n x2 numeric matrix, representing a polygon. Each row of the matrix are the coordinates of a vertex of the polygon.

Examples

```
zz<-function(){
p<-sample(0:6,2,rep=T)
.poly<-matrix(sample(0:6,6,rep=T),3,2)[c(1:3,1),]
plot(rbind(.poly,p),
xlab="",ylab="",
cex=.2,main=paste0("Distance: ",signif(distpointtopoly(p,.poly),3)))
points(.poly,type='l')
points(x=p[1],y=p[2],col="red",cex=1)
points(closestpointonpolygon(p,.poly)[1],closestpointonpolygon(p,.poly)[2],col="red",cex=1)
points(rbind(p,closestpointonpolygon(p,.poly)),col="red",lty=3,type='l')}
par(mfrow=c(3,3),oma=c(0,0,1,0),mar=c(2,2.1,1,0.1))
set.seed(1);replicate(9,zz())
```

distpointtoseg	<i>computes the distance between a point and a segment</i>
----------------	--

Description

computes the distance between a point and a segment

Usage

```
distpointtoseg(p, s)
```

Arguments

p	a numeric vector of length 2
s	a 2x2 numeric matrix, representing a segment. Each row of the matrix are the coordinates of a extreme point of the segment.

Examples

```

zz<-function(p){
s=matrix(c(0,3,0,0),2,2)
plot(s,type="l",xlim=c(-2,5),ylim=c(-2,2),
xlab="",ylab="",
xaxt='n',yaxt='n')
points(x=p[1],y=p[2] ,col="red",cex=.5)
points(closestpointonseg(p,s)[1],closestpointonseg(p,s)[2],col="red",cex=.5)
segments(x0 = p[1],y0=p[2],x1=closestpointonseg(p,s)[1],y1=closestpointonseg(p,s)[2],col="red")
text((closestpointonseg(p,s)[1]+p[1])/2,(closestpointonseg(p,s)[2]+p[2])/2,round(distpointtoseg(p,s),2))}
par(mfrow=c(3,3))
set.seed(1);replicate(9,zz(c(sample(-2:3,1),sample(-2:2,1))))

```

distpolytopoly

*Computes distance between two polygons***Description**

Computes distance between two polygons

Usage

```
distpolytopoly(poly1, poly2)
```

Arguments

poly1	a polygon (a n x 2 numerical matrix)
poly2	a polygon (a n x 2 numerical matrix)

Value

a positive number, the distance between the two polygons

See Also

distsegmenttopoly

Examples

```

zz<-function(){
poly1=matrix(sample(0:6,6,rep=T),3,2)[c(1:3,1),]
poly2=matrix(sample(0:6,6,rep=T),3,2)[c(1:3,1),]
s<-rbind(poly1,poly2)
dd<-distpolytopoly(poly1,poly2)
plot(s,cex=.5,main=paste0("Distance: ", signif(dd,3)),asp=1,xlim=range(s),ylim=range(s),xaxt='n',yaxt='n',xlab=
points(poly1,type="l",lwd=2)
points(poly2,type="l",lwd=2)
for(cc in closestpointsonwopolygons_n(poly1,poly2)){
points(cc,type="l",col="red",lty=3)}}

```

```
par(mfrow=c(2,2),oma=c(0,0,1,0),mar=c(0.1,0.1,1,0.1))
set.seed(2);replicate(4,zz())
```

distpolytopoly2	<i>Computes distance between two polygons, only works for polygons that do not intersect</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Computes distance between two polygons, only works for polygons that do not intersect

Usage

```
distpolytopoly2(poly1, poly2)
```

Arguments

poly1	a polygon (a n x 2 numerical matrix)
poly2	a polygon (a n x 2 numerical matrix)

Value

a positive number, the distance between the two polygons

distsegmenttopoly	<i>Distance between a segment and a polygon</i>
-------------------	---

Description

Distance between a segment and a polygon

Usage

```
distsegmenttopoly(s, .poly)
```

Arguments

s	a 2x2 numeric matrix, representing a segment. Each row of the matrix are the coordinates of a extreme point of the segment.
.poly	a polygon (a nx2 matrix, each line is a point)

Examples

```
zz<-function(){
  .poly<-matrix(sample(0:6,6,T),3,2)[c(1:3,1),]
  s<-matrix(sample(0:6,6,T),2,2)
  plot(rbind(.poly,s),xlab="",yaxt="n")
  points(.poly,type="l");points(s,type="l")
  points(closestpointsonwopolygons(s,.poly),lty=3,col="red")}
```

distsegmenttosegment *distance segment to segment*

Description

distance segment to segment

Usage

```
distsegmenttosegment(s1, s2)
```

Arguments

s1 a 2x2 numeric matrix, representing a segment. Each row of the matrix are the coordinates of a extreme point of the segment.

s2 a 2x2 numeric matrix, representing a segment. Each row of the matrix are the coordinates of a extreme point of the segment.

Value

a number

Examples

```
zz<-function(){
  s1=matrix(sample(0:4,4,rep=T),2,2)
  s2=matrix(sample(0:4,4,rep=T),2,2)
  s<-rbind(s1,s2)
  dd<-distsegmenttosegment(s1,s2)
  plot(s,cex=.5,main=paste0("Distance: ", signif(dd,3)),asp=1,xlim=range(s),ylim=range(s),xaxt='n',yaxt='n',xlab=
  points(s1,type="l",lwd=2)
  points(s2,type="l",lwd=2)
  cc<-closestpointsonwosegments(s1,s2)
  points(cc ,col="red",cex=2)
  points(cc,type="l",col="red",lty=3)
}

par(mfrow=c(3,3),oma=c(0,0,0,0),mar=c(1.1,1.2,1,1.1))
set.seed(3);replicate(9,zz())
```

dist_areas_f	<i>Distances between hexagonal bins</i>
--------------	---

Description

Distances between hexagonal bins

Usage

```
dist_areas_f(
  U,
  delta = (range(U$x)[2] - range(U$x)[1])/100,
  h = neighbourhoods(U, delta)
)
```

Arguments

U : a dataframe containing the numerical variables x and y and preferable hexagon

delta : needed if hexagon is not a variable of U: bins will be recomputed

Value

a named matrix

Examples

```
data(U)
dist_areas_f(U)[1:3,1:3]
dist_areas_f(U,0.03)[1:3,1:3]
```

extractpolygonsaslist	<i>converts a shapefile to list of polygons (nx2 matrices)</i>
-----------------------	--

Description

converts a shapefile to list of polygons (nx2 matrices)

Usage

```
extractpolygonsaslist(shp)
```

Generate_Constrained_Epidemic
Generate epidemic under size constraint

Description

Generate epidemic under size constraint

Usage

```
Generate_Constrained_Epidemic(
  U,
  .distriskhalf = 5 * 10^(-4),
  jumprisk = 10^-6,
  delta = 0.05,
  numberinfected = 10,
  foyersaleatoires = 2
)
```

Arguments

U	a data.frame with x and y
.distriskhalf	a positive number(default $5 \cdot 10^{-4}$)
jumprisk	$=10^{-6}$ a positive number
delta	$=0.05$ a positive number
numberinfected	target number of infected elements of the population,
foyersaleatoires	number of sources at random at the start

Examples

```
.distriskhalf=5*10^(-4);jumprisk=10^-6;delta=0.05; TT=10
UE<-Generate_Discrete_Time_Epidemic(U,3)
```

Generate_Discrete_Time_Epidemic
Generate epidemic

Description

Generate epidemic

Usage

```
Generate_Discrete_Time_Epidemic(  
  U,  
  TT,  
  .distriskhalf = 5 * 10^(-4),  
  jumprisk = 10^-6,  
  delta = 0.05  
)
```

Arguments

- U a data.frame
- TT an integer
- .distriskhalf a positive number(default 5*10^(-4))
- jumprisk =10^-6 a positive number
- delta =0.05 a positive number

Examples

```
.distriskhalf=5*10^(-4);jumprisk=10^-6;delta=0.05; TT=10  
UE<-Generate_Discrete_Time_Epidemic(U,3)
```

Generate_U	<i>Generate spatial data that matches population counts</i>
------------	---

Description

Generate spatial data that matches population counts

Usage

```
Generate_U(SpatialData, .id = NULL, .spatialobject, type = "random")
```

Arguments

- SpatialData : an object of class that includes
- type : argument to be passed to sp::spsample

Examples

```
data(parish110217popest,package="dataONS")  
data("mtcty150217population",package="dataONS")  
shapeData2<-dataONS::dataParishes_December_2011_Boundaries_EW_BFC()  
yy<-unique(get(data(Output_Area_to_Parish_to_Local_Authority_District_December_2011_Lookup_in_England_and_Wale  
names(yy)<-tolower(names(yy))  
shapeData<-sp::merge(shapeData2,yy,by="par11cd",duplicateGeoms = TRUE)
```

```

parish110217popest2<-parish110217popest[
  is.element(parish110217popest$PAR11CD,
    shapeData$par11cd)&
    parish110217popest$year=="mid_2006",
    c("PAR11CD", "Population")]
names(parish110217popest2)<-tolower(names(parish110217popest2))
shapeData=sp::merge(shapeData,parish110217popest2,by="par11cd",duplicateGeoms = TRUE)
shapeData$population[is.na(shapeData$population)]<-mean(shapeData$population,na.rm=TRUE)
shapeData<-subset(shapeData,is.element(lad11nm ,c("Allerdale", "Barrow-in-Furness", "Carlisle", "C

U<-Generate_U(shapeData,.id="par11cd",.spatialobject="st_areasha",type="random")
popbins<-quantile(shapeData$population,(seq_len(11)-1)/10)
poppal <- colorBin(heat.colors(5), bins=popbins, na.color = "#aaff56",reverse = T)
library(leaflet)

leaflet(U) %>%
  addPolygons(data=shapeData,
    stroke=TRUE,
    weight=1,
    color="black",
    fillOpacity=5,
    fillColor=~poppal(shapeData$population)) %>%
  addTiles() %>%
  addLegend(title = "Population count", pal=poppal,
    values=shapeData$population,
    opacity=1,
    na.label = "Not Available")

```

generate_U2

*Generate a population of avocado trees***Description**

Generate a population of avocado trees

Usage

```
generate_U2()
```

Examples

```

data(U2,package="Strategy")
data(Avo_fields,package="Strategy")
data(U2,package="Strategy")
U2<-U2[2:4]
#Plot the trees
Avo_fields$Source_yr<-addNA(as.factor(Avo_fields$Source_yr))
QLD<-Avo_fields$State=="QLD"
Avo_ids<-unique(Avo_fields[QLD,]$Avo_id)[c(1,3,4)]
QLD<-QLD&is.element(Avo_fields$Avo_id,Avo_ids)

```

```
QLDt<-is.element(U2$id,Avo_ids)
yearpal <- colorFactor(heat.colors(5),domain = levels(Avo_fields$Source_yr),na.color = "#aaff56")
leaflet(Avo_fields[QLD,]) %>%
addProviderTiles('Esri.WorldImagery',options = providerTileOptions(minZoom = 1, maxZoom = 21,maxNativeZoom=19)) %
addProviderTiles("CartoDB.PositronOnlyLabels")%>%
addPolylines(fillOpacity = 1, weight = 3, smoothFactor = 0.5,opacity = 1.0,
              color=~yearpal(Avo_fields[QLD,]$Source_yr),
              fillColor=~yearpal(Avo_fields[QLD,]$Source_yr))%>%
addMarkers(lng = U2[QLDt,]$x1,lat = U2[QLDt,]$x2,clusterOptions = markerClusterOptions())
```

Interactive2	<i>runCompare</i>
--------------	-------------------

Description

Shiny App to

Usage

Interactive2()

Examples

```
package1<-NULL
package2<-NULL
runCompare()
```

interactive_1	<i>runCompare</i>
---------------	-------------------

Description

Shiny App to

Usage

interactive_1()

Examples

```
package1<-NULL
package2<-NULL
runCompare()
```

neighbourhoods	<i>hexagonal bins</i>
----------------	-----------------------

Description

hexagonal bins

Usage

```
neighbourhoods(
  U,
  delta = (range(U$x, na.rm = TRUE)[2] - range(U$x, na.rm = TRUE)[1])/100
)
```

Arguments

`U` : a dataframe containing the numerical variables x and y
`delta`: controls the bin diameter

Value

a hexbin object hexagonal bins

Examples

```
# plot the hex bins of cumbria
data(U, package="Strategy")
library("hexbin")
plot(neighbourhoods(U, .1))
plot(neighbourhoods(U, .01))
plot(neighbourhoods(U, .001))
```

newdist	<i>compute distances between new infected and exposed</i>
---------	---

Description

compute distances between new infected and exposed

Usage

```
newdist(
  closedistances = NULL,
  U,
  sick,
  new.sicks = NULL,
  delta = 0.005,
  dist_areas = dist_areas_f(U, delta)
)
```

Arguments

<code>closedistances</code>	NULL, or a named list with 2 named elements: <code>closedistances\$ra</code> , <code>closedistances\$id</code>
<code>U</code>	a data.frame with the variables hexagon (can be any bin identifier), x, y : coordinates,
<code>sicks</code>	a vector of integers
<code>new.sicks</code>	a vector of integers
<code>delta</code>	a positive number : a threshold
<code>dist_areas:</code>	a function between

Value

NULL, or a named list with 2 named elements: `closedistances$ra`, `closedistances$id`

Examples

```
data(UE, package="Strategy")
delta<-.005
sicks<-(1:nrow(UE))[UE$I001=="sick"]
closedistances=newdist(NULL,UE,sicks)
do.call(cbind,closedistances)[1:3,]
```

polydistmat

Compute distance matrix for a list of polygons

Description

Compute distance matrix for a list of polygons

Usage

```
polydistmat(list.poly)
```

Arguments

<code>list.poly</code>	a list of nx2 numeric matrices
------------------------	--------------------------------

Value

a $(n*(n-1)/2) \times 3$ matrix

Examples

```
zz<-function(){
  list.poly=plyr::alply(cbind(rep(0:8,9),rep(0:8,each=9))[sample(81,4),],1,function(x){
    cbind(x[1]+c(0,0,.5,.5,0),x[2]+c(0,.5,.5,0,0))})
  gradients=cbind(c(0,1),c(1,0),c(1,1),c(1,-1))
  par(mfrow=c(1,1),oma=c(0,0,0,0),mar=c(0.1,0.1,.1,0.1))
  plot(do.call(rbind,list.poly),xlab="",yaxt="n",ylab="",cex=.1)
  for(i in 1:length(list.poly)){.poly=list.poly[[i]]
    points(.poly,type="l")
    text(mean(.poly[,1]),mean(.poly[,2]),as.roman(i))
  }
  X=polydistmat(list.poly)
  X<-cbind(X,floor(rank(X[,3])))
  colorlink=topo.colors(2*max(X[,4]))[X[,4]]
  for(i in 1:nrow(X)){
    cc<-closestpointstwopolygons(list.poly[[X[i,1]]],list.poly[[X[i,2]]])
    points(cc,col=colorlink[i],type="l",lty=3)
    text(mean(cc[,1]),mean(cc[,2]),signif(X[i,3],3))
  }
  colnames(X)<-c("polygon 1","polygon 2", "distance","col")
  X[,1:3]}
  set.seed(1);zz()
```

polysmalldistmat

Compute distance matrix for a list of polygons

Description

Compute distance matrix for a list of polygons

Usage

```
polysmalldistmat(
  list.poly,
  delta,
  gradients = apply(cbind(c(0, 1), c(1, 0), c(1, 1), c(1, -1)), 2, function(x) {
    x/(sqrt(sum(x^2))) })
)
```

Arguments

`list.poly` a list of nx2 numeric matrices
`delta` a positive number
`gradients` a 2x n matrix each column representing a vector.

Value

a $(n*(n-1)/2) \times 3$ matrix

Examples

```
zz<-function(delta){
  list.poly=plyr::alply(cbind(rep(0:8,9),rep(0:8,each=9))[sample(81,20),],1,function(x){
    cbind(x[1]+c(0,0,.5,.5,0),x[2]+c(0,.5,.5,0,0)))
    gradients=cbind(c(0,1),c(1,0),c(1,1),c(1,-1))
    par(mfrow=c(1,1),oma=c(0,0,1,0),mar=c(0.1,0.1,1,0.1))
    plot(do.call(rbind,list.poly),xlab="",yaxt="n",ylab="",cex=.1,main=paste0("Match polygons distant less than ",delta))
    for(.poly in list.poly){points(.poly,type="l")}
    X=polysmallldistmat(list.poly,delta)
    for(i in 1:nrow(X)){
      points(closestpointson twopolygons(list.poly[[X[i,1]]],list.poly[[X[i,2]]]),col="red",type="l",lty=3)
    }
    set.seed(1);zz(.5)
    set.seed(1);zz(1)
    set.seed(1);zz(2)
  }
```

projpointonseg_a	<i>computes the position of a projected point in the basis formed by a segment</i>
------------------	--

Description

computes the position of a projected point in the basis formed by a segment

Usage

```
projpointonseg_a(p, s, method = "euclidean")
```

Arguments

p	a numeric vector of length 2
s	a 2x2 numeric matrix, representing a segment. Each row of the matrix are the coordinates of a extreme point of the segment.

Examples

```
zz<-function(p){
  s=matrix(c(0,1,0,0),2,2)
  plot(s,type="l",xlim=c(-.5,1.5),
    xlab="",ylab="",
    yaxt='n',yaxt='n')
  points(x=p[1],y=p[2],col="red",cex=2)
  points(closestpointonseg(p,s)[1],closestpointonseg(p,s)[2],col="red",cex=2)
  segments(x0 = p[1],y0=p[2],x1=closestpointonseg(p,s)[1],y1=closestpointonseg(p,s)[2],col="red")
  text(projpointonseg_a(p,s),-.8,paste0("a=",projpointonseg_a(p,s)))}
```

```

par(oma=c(0,0,0,0),mfrow=c(1,4))
zz(c(-.5,1))
zz(0:1)
zz(c(.5,1))
zz(c(1.5,1))

```

ranges.gap
Interval length between two ranges (0 if they overlap)

Description

Interval length between two ranges (0 if they overlap)

Usage

```
ranges.gap(r1, r2)
```

Arguments

r1	a range a length 2 numerical vector
r2	a range a length 2 numerical vector

Value

TRUE if two ranges overlap

Examples

```

par(mfrow=c(1,4),oma=c(0,0,0,0))
set.seed(10);replicate(4,(function(){
  r1<-sample(1:8,2);r2<-sample(1:5,2)
  plot(cbind(c(r1,r2),0),yaxt='n',xlab='',ylab='',
  main=paste0("Gap: ",ranges.gap(r1,r2)))
  points(cbind(r1,0),type="l",lwd=3)
  points(cbind(r2,0),type="l",col="red")
}))()

```

rangesbygradients_f	<i>Compute range of a polygon along certain gradients</i>
---------------------	---

Description

Compute range of a polygon along certain gradients

Usage

```
rangesbygradients_f(
  .poly,
  gradients = -apply(cbind(c(0, 1), c(1, 0), c(1, 1), c(1, -1)), 2, function(x) {
    x/(sqrt(sum(x^2))) })
)
```

Arguments

gradients	a 2x n matrix each column representing a vector.
list.poly	a list of nx2 numeric matrices
delta	a positive number

Examples

```
a=c(1-1/sqrt(2),1/sqrt(2));.poly=cbind(1+c(0,0,a,1,1,a[2:1]),1+c(a,1,1,a[2:1],0,0))[c(1:8,1),]
plot(.poly,type='l',xlab='',ylab='')
rangesbygradients_f(.poly,gradients=cbind(c(0,1),c(1,0),c(1,-1)))
```

rangesoverlap	<i>tells if two ranges overlap</i>
---------------	------------------------------------

Description

tells if two ranges overlap

Usage

```
rangesoverlap(r1, r2)
```

Arguments

r1	a range a length 2 numerical vector
r2	a range a length 2 numerical vector

Value

TRUE if two ranges overlap

Examples

```
par(mfrow=c(1,4),oma=c(0,0,0,0))
set.seed(8);replicate(4,(function(){
r1<-sample(1:8,2);r2<-sample(1:5,2)
plot(cbind(c(r1,r2),0),yaxt='n',xlab='',ylab='',xaxt='n',
main=paste0(if(rangesoverlap(r1,r2)){"0"}else{"Does not o"},"verlap"))
points(cbind(r1,0),type="l",lwd=3)
points(cbind(r2,0),type="l",col="red")
}))()
```

risktobeinfected	<i>Computes the risk to be infected</i>
------------------	---

Description

Computes the risk to be infected

Usage

```
risktobeinfected(
  U,
  closeddistances = NULL,
  sick,
  new.sicks = NULL,
  .distriskhalf = 5 * 10^(-4),
  jumprisk = 10^-6,
  delta = 0.01,
  previouslyexposed = c(),
  previousrisk = NULL
)
```

Examples

```
y=rep("Sane",nrow(U));y[sample(length(y),10)]<-"sick"
jumprisk=10^-6
.distriskhalf=10^-6
```

risktobeinfectedbydistancetoallinfectedunit	<i>Risk to be infected by many neighbours a neighbour at a certain distance</i>
---	---

Description

Risk to be infected by many neighbours a neighbour at a certain distance

Usage

```
risktobeinfectedbydistancetoallinfectedunit(
  .dist,
  nI,
  .distriskhalf = 5 * 10-4,
  jumprisk = 10-6
)
```

Arguments

`.dist` : a vector (distances)
`.disthalfrisk` : distance for which the risk is one half
`nI`: total number of infected
`jumprisk`: probability to be infected by one person, no matter how far he(she) is

Value

$1 - (\text{prod}(1 - \text{risktobeinfectedbydistancetooneinfectedunit}(\text{.dist}, \text{distriskhalf})) * (1 - \text{jumprisk})^{\text{nI}})$

Examples

```
#Risk to be ingfected 2 m from the victim when the 50%risk distance is 1 m:
risktobeinfectedbydistancetooneinfectedunit(2,1)
```

```
risktobeinfectedbydistancetooneinfectedunit
```

Risk to be infected by a neighbour at a distance x

Description

Risk to be infected by a neighbour at a distance x

Usage

```
risktobeinfectedbydistancetooneinfectedunit(.dist, .distriskhalf = 5 * 10-4)
```

Arguments

`.dist` : a distance
`.disthalfrisk` : distance for which the risk is one half

Value

$\exp(-\text{.dist}/(\log(2) * \text{distriskhalf}))$

Examples

```
#Risk to be ingfected 2 m from the victim when the 50%risk distance is 1 m:
risktobeinfectedbydistancetooneinfectedunit(2,1)
```

segment.intersect	<i>test if two segments intersect</i>
-------------------	---------------------------------------

Description

test if two segments intersect

Usage

```
segment.intersect(s1, s2)
```

Arguments

s1	a 2x2 numeric matrix, representing a segment. Each row of the matrix are the coordinates of an extreme point of the segment.
s2	a 2x2 numeric matrix, representing a segment. Each row of the matrix are the coordinates of an extreme point of the segment.

Examples

```
zz<-function(s1=matrix(sample(0:3,4,rep=T),2,2),s2=matrix(sample(0:3,4,rep=T),2,2)){
  si<-segment.intersect(s1,s2)
  s<-rbind(s1,s2)
  plot(s,cex=.5,main=if(si){"Intersect"}else{"Disjoint"},xlab="",ylab="",xaxt='n', yaxt='n',xlim=range(s)+c(-1,1),
  points(s1,type="l")
  points(s2,type="l")
  text(s[,1],s[,2],toupper(letters[1:4]),cex=1,col="red")
}
par(mfrow=c(3,4),mar=c(5,3,2,2))
set.seed(12);replicate(4,zz())
zz(matrix(0,2,2),matrix(0,2,2))
zz(matrix(0,2,2),matrix(1,2,2))
zz(matrix(c(1,1,1,1),2,2),matrix(c(2,3,2,3),2,2))
zz(matrix(c(1,1,0,0),2,2),matrix(c(0,1,0,0),2,2))
zz(matrix(c(1,3,1,3),2,2),matrix(c(2,4,2,4),2,2))
zz(matrix(c(0,1,0,1),2,2),matrix(c(2,3,2,3),2,2))
zz(matrix(c(0,4,0,4),2,2),matrix(c(1,3,1,3),2,2))
zz(matrix(c(0,1,0,1),2,2),matrix(c(0,3,0,3),2,2))
```

shinyapp1

*Shiny app 1***Description**

launches shiny app 1

Usage

```
shinyapp1()
```

subsets

*All ordered n-sized subsets of 1...N n***Description**

All ordered n-sized subsets of 1...N n

Usage

```
subsets(
  n,
  N,
  subsets_1 = if (n >= 2) { subsets(n - 1, N) } else { NULL }
)
```

Examples

```
subsets(1,10)
subsets(2,10)
subsets(3,10)
subsets(8,10)
subsets(9,10)
subsets(10,10)
```

triangleorientation	<i>computes the orientation of a triangle</i>
---------------------	---

Description

computes the orientation of a triangle

Usage

```
triangleorientation(s)
```

Arguments

s a 3x2 numeric matrix, representing a triangle. Each row of the matrix are the coordinates of an extreme point of the triangle.

Examples

```
zz<-function(p){
  s=matrix(sample(0:4,6,rep=T),3,2)
  plot(s[c(1:3,1),],,type="l",main=if(triangleorientation(s)==1){"+"}else{if(triangleorientation(s)==-1){"-"}else
  text(s[,1],s[,2],toupper(letters[1:3]),cex=1,col="red")
}
  par(mfrow=c(2,2),mar=c(5,3,2,2))
  set.seed(7);replicate(4,zz(c(sample(-2:3,1),sample(-2:2,1))))
```

updatedist	<i>update the list of the already nown distances between subjects with distances between new infected and exposed</i>
------------	---

Description

update the list of the already nown distances between subjects with distances between new infected and exposed

Usage

```
updatedist(
  closedistances = NULL,
  U,
  sick,
  new.sicks = NULL,
  delta = 0.005,
  dist_areas = dist_areas_f(U, delta)
)
```

Arguments

`closedistances` NULL, or a named list with 2 named elements: `closedistances$ra`, `closedistances$id`

`U` a data.frame with the variables `hexagon` (can be any bin identifier), `x`, `y` : coordinates,

`sicks` a vector of integers indicating the row numbers in `U` for sick

`new.sicks` a vector of integers indicating the row numbers in `U` for new sick

`delta` a positive number : a threshold

`dist_areas:` a function between

Value

NULL, or a named list with 2 named elements: `closedistances$ra`, `closedistances$id`

Examples

```
data(UE,package="Strategy")
delta<-.005
sicks<-which(UE$I001=="sick")
closedistances=updatedist(NULL,UE,sicks,delta=delta)
do.call(cbind,closedistances)[1:3,]
```

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