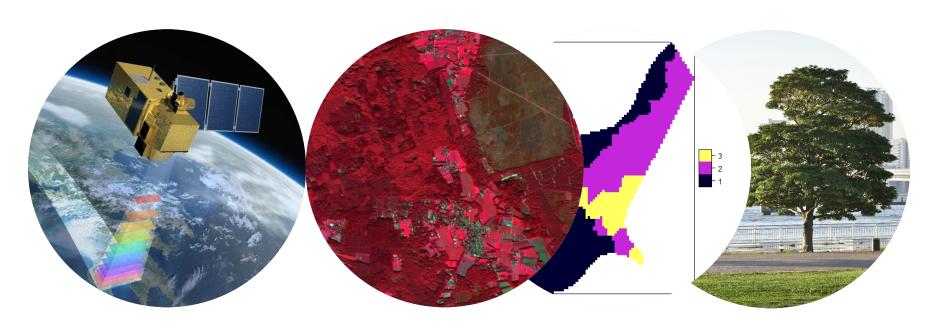
Raster processing with R

Reading, writing, manipulating, analysing and modelling of gridded spatial data

2017-01-25 Benjamin Brede





Overview

Raster data: Elements of a spatial raster dataset

- **I**O
- data manipulation

resources



1. Intro

- What is spatial raster data for?
 - variables with continuous spatial coverage
- Sources:
 - imaging remote sensing sensors (e.g. Landsat)
 - spatial modelling (e.g. interpolation from point sources)



2. Raster Data Concept

Minimum required for a (spatial) raster dataset

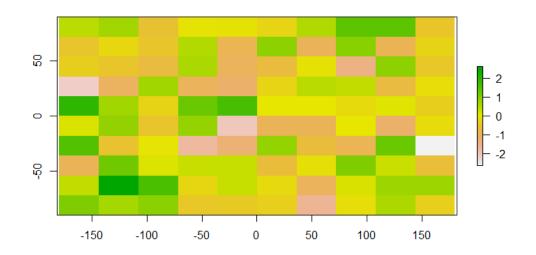
values: vector/matrix of values

spatial dimensions

datum + coordinate system/projection_

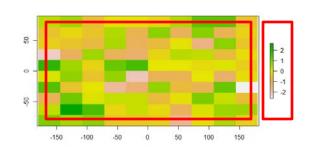
Data

Meta-Data





Values: Datatypee.g. raster-package datatypes



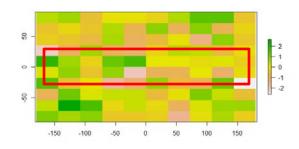


Datatype definition minimum possible value maximum possible value

LOG1S	FALSE (0)	TRUE (1)
INT1S	-127	127
INT1U	0	255
INT2S	-32,767	32,767
INT2U	0	65,534
INT4S	-2,147,483,647	2,147,483,647
INT4U	0	4,294,967,296
FLT4S	-3.4e+38	3.4e+38
FLT8S	-1.7e+308	1.7e+308



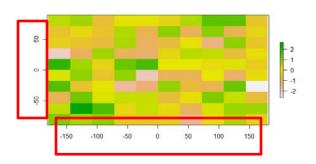
NA values



• set in header/meta-data



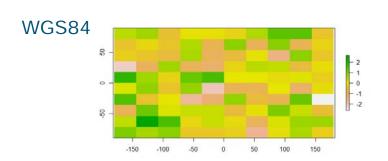
spatial dimension: alternatives to define the extent/cell size



- raster package: extent (xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax) + nrow/ncol
- GeoTIFF: upper left (UL) lower right (LR) x/y + nrow/ncol + resolution



Geodetic) Datum = What is your Earth definition?



- coordinate systems = How do you measure your Earth?
 - geographic: spherical coordinates
 - projected: coordinates in the plane
- Why different datums/coordinate systems?



GI-Software

<u>Scripting</u>	<u>General Purpose GIS</u>
R (raster, sp, gdalUtils)	QGIS
Python	ArcGIS
IDL	GRASS
	SAGA GIS
<u>Libraries</u>	Remote Sensing
GDAL	Erdas
	Imagine
	ENVI



Resources

- WUR Geoscripting https://geoscripting-wur.github.io/
- Spatial Cheatsheet http://www.maths.lancs.ac.uk/~rowlings/Teaching/UseR 2012/cheatsheet.html
- rasta package http://rasta.r-forge.r-project.org/
- hsdar (hyperspectral remote sensing) http://cran.rproject.org/web/packages/hsdar/index.html

