Nutzung von GeoDaten in den Sozialwissenschaften - Paket spdep

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Das erste Gesetz der Geographie (TFLG)

"All things are related, but nearby things are more related than distant things" [Tobler, 1970]

Eine Karte von Afrika

```
library(maptools)
data(wrld_simpl)
Africa <- wrld_simpl[wrld_simpl@data$REGION==2,]
plot(Africa)
```

Das Zentrum eines Polygonzuges

```
library(sp)
Af <- coordinates(Africa)
plot(Africa)
points(x=Af[1,1],y=Af[1,2],col="red",pch=20)
```

Die nächsten Nachbarn finden

```
library(spdep)
Af_nb <- tri2nb(Af)
```
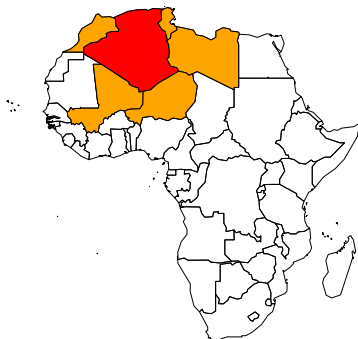
Die Nachbarn für das erste Land:
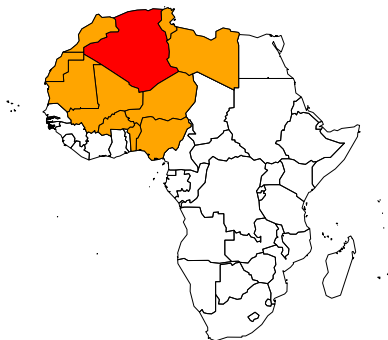
```
Af_nb[1]
```

```
## [[1]]
## [1] 26 27 24 32 48
```

Die Nachbarn finden

```
plot(Africa)
plot(Africa[1,],col="red",add=T)
plot(Africa[Af_nb[1][[1]],],col="orange",add=T)
```

Die 10 nächsten Nachbarn finden

```r
IDs <- row.names(as(Africa, "data.frame"))
Af10_nb <- knn2nb(knearneigh(Af, k = 10), row.names = IDs)
plot(Africa)
plot(Africa[1,],col="red",add=T)
plot(Africa[Af10_nb[1][[1]],],col="orange",add=T)
```
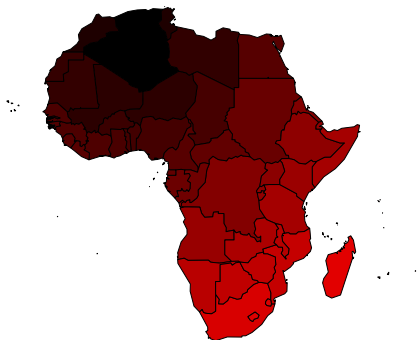
Die Distanz berechnen

```
Af <- coordinates(Africa) # get centroid
library(raster)
pointDistance(Af[1:4,], lonlat=TRUE) # compute distance

##            [,1]      [,2]      [,3] [,4]
## [1,]          0        NA        NA   NA
## [2,]    4763231         0        NA   NA
## [3,]    2055609   2954497         0   NA
## [4,]    3484053   1295173   1839191    0
```

Berechnen/zeichnen einer Distanzmatrix

```
Dist_Af <- pointDistance(Af, lonlat=TRUE)
Af_color <- Dist_Af[,1]
Af_color <- Af_color/max(Af_color)
Af_color <- rgb(Af_color,0,0)
plot(Africa,col=Af_color)
```

Links

- ▶ Raster, CMSAF and solaR

`https://procomun.wordpress.com/2011/06/17/`
`raster-cmsaf-and-solar/`

- ▶ Getting rasters into shape from R

`https://johnbaumgartner.wordpress.com/2012/07/26/`
`getting-rasters-into-shape-from-r/`