### A8 Rasterdaten

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## Manipulation von Rasterdaten

## library(raster)

```
## Loading required package: sp
```

## class : RasterLayer

```
x <- raster()
```

```
## dimensions : 180, 360, 64800 (nrow, ncol, ncell)
## resolution : 1, 1 (x, y)
## extent : -180, 180, -90, 90 (xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax)
```

## coord. ref. : +proj=longlat +datum=WGS84 +ellps=WGS84 +tows

## Andere Parameter wählen

```
x1 <- raster(ncol=36, nrow=18, xmn=-1000, xmx=1000, ymn=-100
x1</pre>
```

```
## class : RasterLayer
```

```
## dimensions : 18, 36, 648 (nrow, ncol, ncell)
```

## resolution : 55.55556, 55.55556 (x, y)

```
## extent : -1000, 1000, -100, 900 (xmin, xmax, ymin, ymin,
```

## coord. ref. : NA

### Den Zellen Werte zuordnen

```
r <- raster(ncol=10, nrow=10)
ncell(r)
## [1] 100
hasValues(r)
## [1] FALSE
values(r) <- runif(ncell(r))</pre>
hasValues(r)
```

[1] TRUE

# Das Ergebnis visualisieren

plot(r, main='Raster with 100 cells')

#### Raster with 100 cells



## Import von Beispieldaten

## character(0)

```
link<-"https://raw.githubusercontent.com/GeoScripting-WUR/Intended of the complex of the co
```

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## Import von Rasterdaten - .tif file

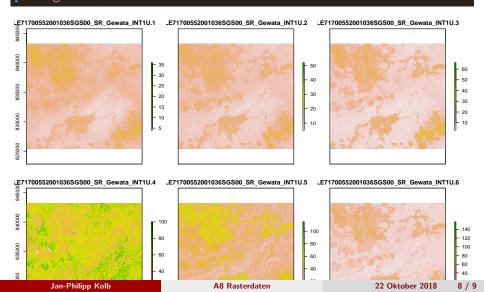
gewata <- raster::brick('../data/LE71700552001036SGS00\_SR\_Gewata</pre>

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## Erste plots erstellen

### plot(gewata)



## Links

• Neon - Intro to Raster Data in R