

# R documentation

of all in ‘man/’

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---

CalculateAll

*Calculate All*


---

## Description

Calculate all scores, given layers and configuration.

## Usage

```
CalculateAll(conf, layers, debug = FALSE)
```

## Arguments

conf	of class <a href="#">Conf</a>
layers	of class <a href="#">Layers</a>
debug	print debug messages (default=FALSE)

## Details

Performs the following sequence of functions, some of which are [optional]:

functions.R:Setup() - execute function Setup() if defined in file functions.R. This function typically installs extra packages upon which the other functions in functions.R depend.

1. [CalculatePressuresAll\(\)](#) - calculate pressures across all goals using pressures\_matrix.csv.
2. [CalculateResilienceAll\(\)](#) - calculate resilience across all goals using resilience\_matrix.csv and resilience\_weights.csv.
3. goals.csv:preindex\_functions - execute code in the preindex\_function column of the goals.csv file based on order\_calculate using functions defined in functions.R. These functions are usually for calculating the goal's status and trend dimensions, ie the additional dimensions beyond pressures and resilience needed to calculate a goal index score.
4. [CalculateGoalIndex\(\)](#) - run function for every goal having a status dimension assigned from the preindex\_functions.
5. goals.csv:postindex\_functions - execute code in the postindex\_function column of the goals.csv file based on order\_calculate using functions defined in functions.R. These functions are usually for goals containing subgoals, ie those without their own directly calculated index scores, but rather scores representing averages of subgoals.
6. regional index - calculate regional index score as weighted mean using goals.csv:weight.
7. regional likely future - calculate regional likely future score (ie goal='Index' and dimension='future') across supragoals (ie goals without a parent in goals.csv).

functions.R:PreGlobalScores() - execute function PreGlobalScores() if defined in file functions.R. This function could perform a variety of operations on the regional scores, strategically before calculating the global scores.

8. global (region\_id=0) scores - calculate scores for global (region\_id=0) with regional values weighted by config.R:layer\_region\_areas.

functions.R:FinalizeScores() - execute function FinalizeScores() if defined in file functions.R. This function could perform a variety of operations on the regional and global scores.

Value

Returns a data.frame of scores having the following columns:

- *region\_id* - unique numeric region identifier, reserving 0 as the region\_id for the area-weighted average of the entire study area
- *goal* - the goal code or Index
- *dimension* - the dimension code, one of: status, trend, pressures, resilience, future, score
- *score* - the numeric score: 0-100 for all dimensions, except trend (-1 to 1)

Examples

```
## Not run:
## run a scenario assuming setwd() to directory containing default names for directories and files
## setup
require(ohi)
conf      = Conf('conf')
layers    = Layers(layers.csv = 'layers.csv',
                   layers.dir = 'layers')

## calculate
scores = CalculateAll(conf, layers, debug=T)

## write
write.csv(scores, 'scores.csv', na='', row.names=F)

## End(Not run)
```

---

CalculateGoalIndex	<i>Calculate Goal Index</i>
--------------------	-----------------------------

---

Description

Goal-level computation function to goal score ("component indicators for public goals") based on status, trend, resilience, pressure

Usage

```
CalculateGoalIndex(id, status, trend, resilience, pressure, DISCOUNT = 1,
                   BETA = 0.67, default_trend = 0, xlim = c(0, 1))
```

Arguments

id	is the subregion identifier
status	(x) score
trend	(t) score for 5 year outlook
resilience	(r) score

pressure (p) score  
 Constants:  
 DISCOUNT is the discount multiplier (i.e.,  $df = 1 - \text{rate}$ )  
 BETA is the trend dampening multiplier used in likely future status calculation  
 default\_trend The default trend value (0) if region has NA.

## Details

Parameters:

## Value

Returns a data.frame with the input data, a likely future status and OHI score, containing columns: status (x), trend (t), resilience (r), pressure (p), future status (xF) and goal score (score).

## Examples

```
## Not run:
## run a model with 50 regions using random data,
## using 5 year 1-percent discount rate and beta=0.67
require(ohi)
d <- ohi.model.goal(id=1:50,
                    status=runif(50, 0, 1),
                    trend=runif(50, -1, 1),
                    resilience=runif(50, 0, 1),
                    pressure=runif(50, 0, 1),
                    DISCOUNT = (1 + 0.01)^-5,
                    BETA = 0.67,
                    default_trend = 0.0)

## view model output
names(d)
d[,c('id', 'score', 'xF')]

## End(Not run)
```

---

CalculatePressures	<i>Calculate the pressures score for each (sub)goal.</i>
--------------------	--

---

## Description

Calculate the pressures score for each (sub)goal.

## Usage

```
CalculatePressures(layers, conf, gamma, debug = F)
```

**Arguments**

layers	object <a href="#">Layers</a>
conf	object <a href="#">Conf</a>
gamma	(optional) if not specified defaults to 0.5

**Value**

data.frame containing columns 'region\_id' and per subgoal pressures score

---

CalculatePressuresAll *Calculate all the pressures score for each (sub)goal.*

---

**Description**

Calculate all the pressures score for each (sub)goal.

**Usage**

```
CalculatePressuresAll(layers, conf, gamma = 0.5, debug = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

layers	object <a href="#">Layers</a>
conf	object <a href="#">Conf</a>
gamma	(optional) if not specified defaults to 0.5

**Value**

data.frame containing columns 'region\_id' and per subgoal pressures score

---

CalculatePressuresScore  
*Calculate Pressures Score*

---

**Description**

The pressures score is calculated for each region given a weighting matrix for a goal and the individual pressures values.

**Usage**

```
CalculatePressuresScore(p, w, GAMMA = 0.5, browse = FALSE,  
  pressures_categories = list(environmental = c("po", "hd", "fp", "sp", "cc"),  
    social = "ss"))
```

### Arguments

- p** the pressures value matrix [region\_id x pressure]. Each score must be a real number between 0 and 1 inclusive, or NA. The pressure names must be of the form *category\_pressure* where *category* is one of the categories listed in `ohi.pressure.category`. Use `ss` to denote the social category.
- ```

pressure region_id cc_acid cc_sst cc_uv fp_art_hb 1 0.879
0.360 0.764 NA 2 0.579 0.396 0.531 NA 3 0.926 0.235 0.769 NA 4 0.914 0.554
0.795 NA 5 0.860 0.609 0.802 0.001 6 0.871 0.325 0.788 0.001 7 0.846 0.410
0.677 0.000 8 0.806 0.671 0.752 NA 9 0.844 0.595 0.678 NA 10 0.860 0.575
0.781 0.109

```
- w** the weighting matrix of the form [region\_id x pressure]. Each rank weight must be a real number between 0 and 3 inclusive, or NA.
- ```

pressure region_id cc_acid cc_sst cc_uv fp_art_hb 1 2 1 0.6
NA 2 2 1 0.5 NA 3 2 1 2.1 NA 4 2 1 3.0 NA 5 2 1 2.8 1 6 2 1 2.2 1 7 2 1 1.3
1 8 2 1 1.7 NA 9 2 1 3.0 NA 10 2 1 1.2 1

```
- GAMMA** Multiplier used to combine environmental and social pressures.

### Details

Each pressure layer  $p(i, j)$  is either environmental or social, belongs to a pressures category  $K \in \{cc, fp, hd, po, sp, ss\}$ , and has a value (0..1) for each region  $i$  and pressures layer  $j$ . Each goal has a weight matrix  $w$  that has a rank weight between 0 and 3 inclusive, or NoData, for each region  $i$  and each pressure layer  $j$  on a per goal  $g$  basis.

The pressures scores calculations go through 5 steps, using a complex weighting scheme that varies across goals, subgoals, pressures categories, and regions:

- $g$  is the goal or subgoal (e.g., AO, CW, LIV, ECO, ...),
- $i$  is the region (e.g., 1, 2, 3, ...),
- $j$  is the pressures layer or stressor (e.g., `cc_acid`, `fp_art_lb`, etc.).

### Calculations

1. Apply weights for each goal  $g$ , region  $i$ , and pressure layer  $j$ : Each weighted pressure  $p_w(g, i, j)$  is the pressure layer value  $p(i, j)$  per region  $i$  and pressure layer  $j$  multiplied by the rank weight  $w(g, i, j)$  for that goal  $g$ , region  $i$ , and pressure layer  $j$ . If the  $w(g, i, j)$  is NoData or 0, the weighted pressure  $p_w(g, i, j)$  is NoData.

$$p_w(g, i, j) = w(g, i, j) * p(i, j)$$

2. Category-level aggregation: The pressures category score  $p_K$  is the sum of all  $p_w$  within each category, then rescaled to 0..1 using a linear scale range transformation (from 0..3 to 0..1). Any score  $p_K$  greater than 1 is capped to 1:

$$p_K(g, i) = \frac{\min(\sum_{j \in K} p_w(g, i, j), 3)}{3}$$

3. Environmental aggregation: The environmental pressures score  $p_E(g, i)$  is the weighted sum of  $p_K(g, i)$ , where each weight is the maximum weight in the pressure category  $K$ , and then divided by the sum of the maximum weights:

$$w_{K,max}(g, i) = \max(\{w_j \in K | w(g, i, j)\})$$

$$p_E(g, i) = \frac{\sum_K w_{K,max}(g, i) p_K(g, i)}{\sum_K w_{K,max}(g, i)}$$

4. Social aggregation: The social pressures score  $p_S(g, i)$  is the mean of the *unweighted* social pressure scores  $p(i, j)$ :

$$p_S(g, i) = \frac{\sum_{j \in S} p(i, j)}{N}$$

5. Gamma combination: The pressures score  $p_X(g, i)$ :

$$p_X(g, i) = \gamma p_E(g, i) + (1 - \gamma) p_S(g, i)$$

### Value

Returns a named vector with the pressures score for each named region.

### See Also

[CalculatePressuresMatrix](#)

### Examples

```
## Not run:
> conf$config$pressures_categories
$environmental
[1] "po" "hd" "fp" "sp" "cc"

$social
[1] "ss"
> p
      pressure
region_id fp_art_hb fp_art_lb fp_com_hb fp_com_lb hd_intertidal
1         0.122      0.25      0.35      0.395      0.954
2         0.096      0.94      0.85      0.252      0.649
3         0.858      0.46      0.84      0.097      0.425
4         0.814      0.63      0.60      0.672      0.659
5         0.247      0.51      0.58      0.941      0.046
6         0.853      0.34      0.15      0.370      0.385
7         0.601      0.31      0.39      0.873      0.064
8         0.355      0.89      0.74      0.159      0.273
9         0.289      0.94      0.52      0.743      0.094
10        0.887      0.89      0.87      0.660      0.746
      pressure
```

region_id	hd_subtidal_hb	hd_subtidal_sb	po_chemicals	po_nutrients
1	0.535	0.651	0.042	0.931
2	0.454	0.069	0.234	0.025
3	0.297	0.428	0.970	0.679
4	0.953	0.485	0.063	0.565
5	0.963	0.045	0.552	0.828
6	0.598	0.213	0.907	0.220
7	0.476	0.641	0.980	0.214
8	0.285	0.858	0.447	0.793
9	0.591	0.702	0.719	0.472
10	0.072	0.431	0.685	0.102

pressure

region_id	sp_alien	sp_genetic	ss_wgi
1	0.979	0.761	0.181
2	0.345	0.091	0.631
3	0.223	0.986	0.646
4	0.035	0.078	0.559
5	0.992	0.643	0.432
6	0.963	0.416	0.221
7	0.752	0.627	0.257
8	0.100	0.245	0.333
9	0.316	0.373	0.347
10	0.283	0.224	0.031

> w

pressure

region_id	fp_art_hb	fp_art_lb	fp_com_hb	fp_com_lb	hd_intertidal
1	2	1	0.92	1	1
2	2	1	0.48	1	1
3	2	1	2.81	1	1
4	2	1	1.19	1	1
5	2	1	2.82	1	1
6	2	1	1.07	1	1
7	2	1	1.48	1	1
8	2	1	0.46	1	1
9	2	1	0.56	1	1
10	2	1	0.90	1	1

pressure

region_id	hd_subtidal_hb	hd_subtidal_sb	po_chemicals	po_nutrients
1	2	2	1.00	1
2	2	2	0.79	1
3	2	2	0.37	1
4	2	2	0.91	1
5	2	2	1.06	1
6	2	2	0.72	1
7	2	2	0.49	1
8	2	2	1.18	1
9	2	2	0.18	1
10	2	2	0.28	1

pressure

region_id	sp_alien	sp_genetic	ss_wgi
1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1
3	1	1	1



```

      4      1      1      1
      5      1      1      1
      6      1      1      1
      7      1      1      1
      8      1      1      1
      9      1      1      1
     10      1      1      1
> p_x <- CalculatePressuresScore(p, w)
> p_x
      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9     10
0.40 0.53 0.68 0.63 0.60 0.43 0.48 0.47 0.50 0.30
> data.frame(region_id=names(p_x), pressure=p_x)
  region_id pressure
1          1    0.40
2          2    0.53
3          3    0.68
4          4    0.63
5          5    0.60
6          6    0.43
7          7    0.48
8          8    0.47
9          9    0.50
10         10    0.30
>
>

## End(Not run)
```

---

CalculateResilience	<i>Calculate the resilience score for each (sub)goal.</i>
---------------------	---

---

**Description**

Calculate the resilience score for each (sub)goal.

**Usage**

```
CalculateResilience(layers, conf, debug = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

layers	object <a href="#">Layers</a>
conf	object <a href="#">Conf</a>

**Value**

data.frame containing columns 'region\_id' and per subgoal resilience score

---

CalculateResilienceAll	
Calculate all the resilience score for each (sub)goal.	

---

<b>Description</b>	
Calculate all the resilience score for each (sub)goal.	
<b>Usage</b>	
CalculateResilienceAll(layers, conf, debug = FALSE)	
<b>Arguments</b>	
layers	object <a href="#">Layers</a>
conf	object <a href="#">Conf</a>
layers	object <a href="#">Layers</a>
conf	object <a href="#">Conf</a>
<b>Value</b>	
data.frame containing columns 'region_id' and per subgoal resilience score	
data.frame containing columns 'region_id' and per subgoal resilience score	

---

CheckLayers	Check Layers
-------------	--------------

---

**Description**

Check all the input layers as defined by layers.csv and update required fields

**Usage**

CheckLayers(layers.csv, layers.dir, flds\_id, verbose = TRUE)

**Arguments**

- |            |   |
|------------|---|
| layers.csv | path to comma-seperated value file with row of metadata for each dataset used in OHI analysis.  |
| layers.dir | full path to the directory containing the layers files (csv files that correspond to each entry in layers.csv).   |
| flds_id    | character vector of unique identifiers, typically spatial, eg c('region_id', 'country_id', 'saup_id'), described in your <a href="#">Conf</a> \$layers_id_fields. |
| verbose    | if TRUE (default), extra diagnostics are output   |

## Details

This function goes through all the entries in layers.csv and does several checks (e.g., that each datalayer in layers.csv is present in the layers folder, etc.). This function appends the following information:

- *fld\_id\_num* - name of field used as spatial identifier, if numeric
- *fld\_id\_chr* - name of field used as spatial identifier, if character
- *fld\_category* - name of field used as category
- *fld\_year* - name of field used as year
- *fld\_val\_num* - name of field used as value, from *fld\_value*, if numeric
- *fld\_val\_chr* - name of field used as value, from *fld\_value*, if character
- *flds* - data fields used for the layer

This function also appends the following diagnostic fields to layers.csv:

- *file\_exists* - input filename exists
- *year\_min* - minimum year, if year present
- *year\_max* - maximum year, if year present
- *val\_min* - minimum value, if numeric
- *val\_max* - maximum value, if numeric
- *val\_0to1* - TRUE if value ranges between 0 and 1
- *flds\_unused* - unused fields from input file when guessing prescribed field names (aboves)
- *flds\_missing* - fields expected, as given by Layers units, and not found
- *rows\_duplicated* - given the combination of all row-identifying fields (and excluding value fields), the number of rows which are duplicates
- *num\_ids\_unique* - number of unique ids, as provided by just the unique instances of the *fld\_id*

## Value

warning messages

## Examples

```
## Not run:
  CheckLayers(layers.csv, layers.dir, c('rgn_id','cntry_key','saup_id'))

## End(Not run)
```

---

compare_scores_df	<i>Compares scores</i>
-------------------	------------------------

---

**Description**

Combine two scores.csv files and calculate difference.

**Usage**

compare\_scores\_df(a\_csv, b\_csv, r\_csv, g\_csv)

**Arguments**

- a\_csv            scores.csv for A
- b\_csv            scores.csv for B
- r\_csv            region labels, ie layers/rgn\_labels.csv
- g\_csv            goals, ie conf/goals.csv

**Details**

Returns a data frame with calculated differences sorted by global (region\_id=0), Index, score, goal, dimension, absolute score, is.na(a), is.na(b).

---

Conf	<i>Conf reference class.</i>
------	------------------------------

---

**Description**

Conf reference class.

**Usage**

Conf(...)

**Arguments**

- dir            path to directory containing necessary files

**Details**

To create this object, `Conf(dir)`. The `dir` is expected to have the following files:

- *config.R*
- *functions.R*
- *goals.csv*
- *pressures\_matrix.csv*
- *resilience\_matrix.csv*
- *resilienceweights.csv*

See also `Conf_write()` to write the configuration back to disk.

**Value**

object reference class of `Config` containing:

- *config*
- *functions*
- *goals*
- *pressures\_matrix*
- *resilience\_matrix*
- *resilienceweights*

---

Conf-class

*Conf reference class.*

---

**Description**

Conf reference class.

**Arguments**

`dir` path to directory containing necessary files, e.g., `eez2015/conf`

**Details**

This function creates an R object that combines into a single object all the information from the following files: `config.R`, `functions.R`, `goals.csv`, `pressures_matrix.csv`, `resilience_matrix.csv`, `resilience_weights.csv`. To create this object, `Conf(dir)`. The `dir` is expected to have the following files:

- *config.R*
- *functions.R*
- *goals.csv*

- *pressures\_matrix.csv*
- *resilience\_matrix.csv*
- *resilienceweights.csv*

See also `Conf_write()` to write the configuration back to disk.

**Value**

object reference class of `Config` containing:

- *config*
- *functions*
- *goals*
- *pressures\_matrix*
- *resilience\_matrix*
- *resilienceweights*

---

Conf_write	<i>Write the Conf to disk</i>
------------	-------------------------------

---

**Arguments**

`dir` path to directory where the `Conf` files should be output

**Details**

Use this function to write the configuration to disk, like so `conf$write(dir)`. This is useful for modifying and then reloading with `Conf(dir)`.

---

gapfill_georegions	<i>Gapfill using georegional means</i>
--------------------	--

---

**Description**

Gapfill using georegional means, providing the finest possible resolution from 3 hierarchies ( $r2 > r1 > r0$ ) derived from **United Nations geoscheme**.

**Usage**

```
gapfill_georegions(data, georegions, fld_id = intersect(names(data),
  names(georegions)), fld_year = ifelse("year" %in% names(data), "year",
  NA), fld_value = setdiff(names(data), c(fld_id, fld_weight, "year")),
  georegion_labels = NULL, fld_weight = NULL, rgn_weights = NULL,
  ratio_weights = FALSE, gapfill_scoring_weights = c(r0 = 1, r1 = 0.8, r2 =
  0.5, v = 0), r0_to_NA = TRUE, attributes_csv = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

<code>data</code>	data.frame to gapfill having at least fields: <code>fld_id</code> and <code>fld_value</code> , and optionally <code>fld_weight</code>
<code>georegions</code>	data.frame having at least fields: <code>fld_id</code> and <code>r0</code> , <code>r1</code> , and <code>r2</code> with georegion id values
<code>fld_id</code>	common spatial id field (eg <code>region_id</code> or <code>country_key</code> ) between data and georegions
<code>fld_year</code>	optional year field in data
<code>fld_value</code>	value to gapfill in data
<code>georegion_labels</code>	with same dimensions as georegions having fields: <code>r0_label</code> , <code>r1_label</code> , <code>r2_label</code> and <code>v_label</code>
<code>fld_weight</code>	optional weighting field in data
<code>rgn_weights</code>	data frame of weights, expecting <code>rgn_id</code> in first column and weight in second
<code>ratio_weights</code>	if TRUE, multiply the gapfilled value by the ratio of the region's weight to the regional average weight. Defaults to FALSE. IMPORTANT to set to TRUE if dealing with values that SUM!
<code>gapfill_scoring_weights</code>	used to determine gapfilling scoreset. should range 0 to 1. defaults to <code>c('r0'=1, 'r1'=0.8, 'r2'=0.5,</code>
<code>r0_to_NA</code>	assign value of NA if only georegional average available at the global level ( <code>r0</code> ). defaults to True.
<code>attributes_csv</code>	optional path and filename to save attribute table. defaults to NULL

**Details**

Gapfill using georegional means, providing the finest possible resolution from 3 hierarchies ( $r2 > r1 > r0$ ).

The gapfill score (`z_g_score`) in the attribute table is formulated such that the higher the score, the more gapfilling performed. The maximal gapfill score is based on gapfilling at the global level ( $r0=1$ ) and least if no gapfilling performed (ie  $z = v$ ). But then some regional averages are applied with only a few regional values while others might have all but the gapfilled region available. To account for this aspect, the difference between the next finer level's weight is multiplied by the percent regions and subtracted from the level's weight, like so:

$$\text{gapfill\_scoring\_weights}[z\_level] - z\_n\_pct * \text{diff}(\text{gapfill\_scoring\_weights}[z\_level, z\_level\_finer])$$
**Value**

Returns a data.frame of having all the `fld_id` from georegions filled in the following columns:

- `fld_id` - spatial id (eg `region_id` or `country_key`).
- `fld_value` - the gapfilled value (eg score).

The returned data.frame also has an attribute "gapfill\_georegions" which shows the calculated georegional means and which levels were chosen:

- `r0` - georegional id for level 0, ie global.

- r1 - georegional id for level 1.
- r2 - georegional id for level 2, the finest resolution of georegions.
- id - spatial id (eg region\_id or country\_key).
- w - weight used to apply `weighted.mean`. Defaults to 1 if not supplied as `fld_weight` parameter.
- v - original `fld_value` in data
- r2\_v - `weighted.mean` for level 2
- r1\_v - `weighted.mean` for level 1
- r0\_v - `weighted.mean` for level 0 (global)
- r2\_n - count of regions available for level 2
- r1\_n - count of regions available for level 1
- r0\_n - count of regions available for level 0
- r2\_n\_notna - count of region values that are not NA for level 2
- r1\_n\_notna - count of region values that are not NA for level 1
- r0\_n\_notna - count of region values that are not NA for level 0
- z\_level - finest level available
- z\_ids - ids for regions that are not NA which contributed to the score
- z\_n - count of input values for finest level available
- z\_n\_pct - percent of region values that are not NA over all possible [0 to 1]
- z\_g\_score - gapfilling score (see details)
- z - `weighted.mean` for finest level available

## Examples

```
## Not run:
## setup
require(ohicore)

# gapfill
g = gapfill_georegions(data, georegions, fld_weight='w_sum')

# show result and table
head(g)
head(attr(g, 'gapfill_georegions'))

## End(Not run)
```



---

Layers

*Layers reference class.*


---

## Description

Layers reference class.

## Usage

```
Layers(...)
```

## Arguments

<code>layers.csv</code>	path to comma-separated value file with row of metadata per layer
<code>layers.dir</code>	path of directory containing individual layer files

## Details

To instantiate this object, `Layers(layers.csv, layers.dir)` is used. The `layers.csv` is expected to have the following columns:

- *layer* - unique layer identifier (no spaces or special characters)
- *targets* - a space delimited list of targets (goal code, 'Pressures', 'Resilience' or 'Regions') for which this layer is applied
- *name* - name of the variable
- *description* - detailed description
- *units* - units of the value
- *citation* - reference for documentation, typically a heading code for a supplemental document
- *filename* - the csv data file for the layer
- *fld\_value* - required field in the layer csv file containing the value, which is often best named as a shorthand for the units without spaces or special characters

The `layers.dir` directory should contain all the csv filenames listed in the `layers.csv` file.

## Value

object (non-instantiated) reference class of `Layers` containing

- *meta* - metadata data frame of original `layers.csv`
- *data* - named list of data frames, one per layer
- *targets* - named list of character vector indicating a layer's targets, goal (status, trend) or dimension (pressures, resilience)

---

Layers-class	<i>Layers reference class.</i>
--------------	--------------------------------

---

## Description

Layers reference class.

## Arguments

<code>layers.csv</code>	path to comma-seperated value file with row of metadata for each dataset used in OHI analysis.
<code>layers.dir</code>	full path to the directory containing the layers files (csv files that correspond to each entry in layers.csv).

## Details

This function creates an R object that combines into a single object all the information from the layers files and the layers.csv metadata. Individual layers can be accessed as: `layer_object_name$data$layer_name`. To create this object, `Conf(dir)`. The `dir` is expected to have the following files:

- *layer* - unique layer identifier (no spaces or special characters)
- *targets* - a space delimited list of targets (goal code, 'Pressures', 'Resilience' or 'Regions') for which this layer is applied
- *name* - name of the variable
- *description* - detailed description
- *units* - units of the value
- *citation* - reference for documentation, typically a heading code for a supplemental document
- *filename* - the csv data file for the layer
- *fld\_value* - required field in the layer csv file containing the value, which is often best named as a shorthand for the units without spaces or special characters

The layers.dir directory should contain all the csv filenames listed in the layers.csv file.

## Value

object (non-instantiated) reference class of Layers containing

- *meta* - metadata data frame of original layers.csv
- *data* - named list of data frames, one per layer
- *targets* - named list of character vector indicating a layer's targets, goal (status, trend) or dimension (pressures, resilience)

---

mapvalues

*mapvalues*


---

## Description

Replace specified values with new values, in a vector or factor. This is copied from plyr.

## Usage

```
mapvalues(x, from, to, warn_missing = TRUE)
```

## Arguments

x	the factor or vector to modify
from	a vector of the items to replace
to	a vector of replacement values
warn_missing	print a message if any of the old values are not actually present in x

## Details

#' If x is a factor, the matching levels of the factor will be replaced with the new values.

The related revalue function works only on character vectors and factors, but this function works on vectors of any type and factors.

## Value

Returns a vector with new values.

---

name\_to\_rgn

*Get scenarios*


---

## Description

Get scenarios from Github.

## Usage

```
name_to_rgn(d, fld_name = "country", flds_unique = fld_name,
  fld_value = "value", collapse_fxn = c("sum_na", "mean",
  "weighted.mean")[1], collapse_csv = NULL, collapse_flds_join = NULL,
  dir_lookup = "~/github/ohiprep/src/LookupTables",
  rgn_master.csv = file.path(dir_lookup, "eez_rgn_2013master.csv"),
  rgn_synonyms.csv = file.path(dir_lookup, "rgn_eez_v2013a_synonyms.csv"),
  add_rgn_name = F, add_rgn_type = F)
```

**Arguments**

<code>d</code>	dataset
<code>fld_name</code>	field name of the region from the dataset
<code>flds_unique</code>	field name for the dataset
<code>fld_value</code>	field with value, defaults to 'value'
<code>collapse_fxn</code>	function to collapse duplicate regions into one (example: China, Macau, Hong Kong)
<code>collapse_csv</code>	optional .csv file provided to collapse duplicate regions
<code>collapse_flds_join</code>	optional list of fields identified to collapse duplicate regions
<code>dir_lookup</code>	directory of name-to-region look up tables
<code>rgn_master.csv</code>	.csv file of eez-to-region combinations
<code>rgn_synonyms.csv</code>	.csv file of synonyms of eez-to-region combinations
<code>add_rgn_name</code>	T or F whether to include a column with the region name
<code>add_rgn_type</code>	T or F whether to include the region type (eez...)

**Details**

This function translates name to region id with a lookup.

---

PlotFlower

*Plot flower plot*


---

**Description**

Plot flower plot

**Usage**

```
PlotFlower(lengths, widths, labels, disk = 0.5, max.length, center = NULL,
  main = NULL, fill.col = NULL, plot.outline = TRUE,
  label.offset = 0.15, xlim = c(-1.2, 1.2), ylim = c(-1.2, 1.2),
  uin = NULL, tol = 0.04, cex = 1, bty = "n", lty = 1,
  label.col = "black", label.font = 3, label.cex = NULL, ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>lengths</code>	length of petal outward to extent of circle
<code>widths</code>	width of petal
<code>labels</code>	petal label outside of circle
<code>disk</code>	relative radius of a central donut hole
<code>max.length</code>	...

center	center value
main	middle value
fill.col	fill colors
plot.outline	size of plot outline
label.offset	label offset
xlim	formatting
ylim	formatting
uin	formatting
tol	formatting
cex	size of middle text
bty	formatting
lty	line thickness
label.col	label color
label.font	label font
label.cex	size of label text

### Value

Generate something akin to a rose plot in which the width and length of each petal are directly specified by the user. Or to put it differently, this is somewhat like a pie chart in which the radius of each wedge is allowed to vary (along with the angular width, as pie charts do). As an additional enhancement, one can specify a central disk of arbitrary radius (from 0 to 1, assuming that the plot itself is scaled to the unit circle), in which case the petal heights are always measured from the edge of the disk rather than the center of the circle; if desired, text can be added in the center.

Although this kind of plot may already be well known in some circles (no pun intended), I haven't seen it clearly defined or labeled anywhere, so I'm anointing it an 'aster' plot because its component parts are reminiscent of composite flower morphology.

The 'lengths' dictates how far out each petal extends, 'widths' dictates the (angular) width of each petal, and 'disk' gives the relative radius of a central donut hole. If no widths are provided, all petals will have equal widths. Additional function arguments can also control whether petals are labeled, whether the petal lengths are rescaled to the maximum score or to a user-input score, whether spokes delineating each petal are extended to an outer circle, and more. I also wrote a quick convenience wrapper for creating a legend plot.

Note that the function here is a repurposed and very heavily modified version of the windrose() function contained in the 'circular' package, although sufficiently rewritten so as not to depend on any functionality in that package.

### Author(s)

Created by Jim Regetz. Slight modifications by Darren Hardy and Ben Best.

## Examples

```
## Not run:
# generate some fake data
set.seed(1)
scores <- sample(1:10)
weights <- sample(1:10)
labels <- paste(LETTERS[1:10], "X", sep="")

# do some plots
par(mfrow=c(2,2), xpd=NA)
aster(lengths=scores, widths=weights, disk=0, main="Example 1",
      plot.outline=FALSE)
aster(lengths=scores, widths=weights, labels=labels, main="Example 2",
      lty=2, fill.col="gray", plot.outline=FALSE)
aster.legend(labels=labels, widths=weights)
aster(lengths=scores, widths=weights, disk=0.5, main="Example 3",
      center="Hello world")

## End(Not run)
```

---

read\_git\_csv

*Read CSV from local Git repository*


---

## Description

Read CSV from local Git repository.

## Usage

```
read_git_csv(repo, hex, path, ...)
```

## Arguments

repo	path to local repository
hex	SHA hex of commit
path	to csv file with the repository as root

## Details

If you have trouble running this function, please make sure: 1) your path resolves to a local Git repository, 2) the hex is valid (see history in RStudio Git or on Github) and 3) you have the latest git2r (try `devtools::install_github('ropensci/git2r')`).

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
# get csv from github repository by SHA hex of commit
d = read_git_csv('~/.github/ohi-global', 'a81a8213', 'scores.csv')
head(d)

## End(Not run)
```

ScoreScaling

*Score Scaling Functions***Description**

Scoring functions

**Usage**

```
score.rescale(x, xlim = NULL, method = "linear", ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	A numeric vector of data.
<code>xlim</code>	The scoring range. If null, derives range from data.
<code>method</code>	Only 'linear' is supported.
<code>...</code>	Arguments for min, max, pmin, pmax.
<code>p</code>	A percentage buffer to add to the maximum value.

**Value**

Returns scores.

**See Also**

min, max, pmin, pmax

**Examples**

```
score.max(c(0.5, 1, 2))
score.max(c(0.5, 1, 2), p=0.25)
score.rescale(c(0.5, 1, 2))
score.clamp(c(-0.5, 1, 2))
score.clamp(c(-0.5, 1, 2), xlim=c(-1, 1))
```

---

SelectLayersData	<i>Select Layers to Data</i>
------------------	------------------------------

---

## Description

Select Layers to Data

## Usage

```
SelectLayersData(object, targets = NULL, layers = NULL, cast = TRUE,
  narrow = FALSE, expand.time.invariant = FALSE)
```

## Arguments

object	instance of Layers class
targets	specifies the targets of layers to be selected, defaulting to <code>c('regions')</code>
layers	specifies the layers to be selected. If given as a named character vector, then layers get renamed with new names as values, and old names as names per <code>plyr::rename</code>
narrow	narrow the resulting data frame to just the fields containing data (as described by <i>flds</i> in the default wide result) <code>##@param expand.time.invariant</code> for layers without a year column, populate the same value throughout all years where available in other layer(s) <code>##@param cast</code> whether to cast the resulting dataset, or leave it melted, defaults to TRUE

## Details

If neither targets or layers are specified then all layers are returned. If targets and layers are specified, then the union of the two sets of layers are returned, with any renamed layers renamed.

## Value

data.frame with the merged data of selected layers having the following fields:

- *layer* - layer name, possibly renamed
- *layer0* - original layer name, if fed a named character vector to layers
- *id\_num* - numeric id
- *id\_chr* - character id
- *id\_name* - fieldname of id in original layer csv file
- *category* - category
- *category\_name* - fieldname of character in original layer csv file
- *year* - year
- *val\_num* - numeric value
- *val\_chr* - character value
- *val\_name* - fieldname of value in original layer csv file
- *flds* - data fields used for the layer



---

shp_to_geojson	Create GeoJSON from Shapefile
----------------	-------------------------------

---

**Description**

Create GeoJSON file needed for interactive map in Shiny app

**Usage**

```
shp_to_geojson(shp, js, geojson = sprintf("%s.geojson",  
  tools::file_path_sans_ext(js)))
```

**Arguments**

shp	path to shapefile with .shp extension, needs rgn_id and rgn_name fields
js	path to output javascript file with variable 'regions' of geojson content
geojson	path to output GeoJSON file. defaults to *.geojson or *.js file.

**Details**

Uses rgdal to write GeoJSON.

---

SpatialSchemes	<i>SpatialSchemes reference class.</i>
----------------	--

---

**Description**

SpatialSchemes reference class.

**Usage**

```
SpatialSchemes(...)
```

**Value**

object (non-instantiated) reference class of SpatialSchemes

---

trace_git_csv_value	<i>Trace Value from CSV through history of local Git repository</i>
---------------------	---

---

**Description**

Trace Value from CSV through history of local Git repository

**Usage**

```
trace_git_csv_value(repo, csv, subset_str, select, verbose = T)
```

**Arguments**

repo	path to repository on local filesystem
csv	path to csv file with the repository as root
subset_str	subset argument to the function <a href="#">subset</a> quoted as string to extract row of data from csv
select	field to select from subsetted row

**Details**

If you have trouble running this function, please make sure: 1) your path resolves to a local Git repository, 2) you have the latest git2r (try devtools::install\_github('ropensci/git2r')).

**Value**

data.frame having columns: hex, when, message, v.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
# trace the value for a csv from github repository
d = trace_git_csv_value('~/.github/ohicore', 'inst/extdata/scores.Global2013.www2013.csv', "goal=='ECO' & dimensions==1")
head(d)

## End(Not run)
```

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