

Doing Spatial Data Science Using R and ArcGIS

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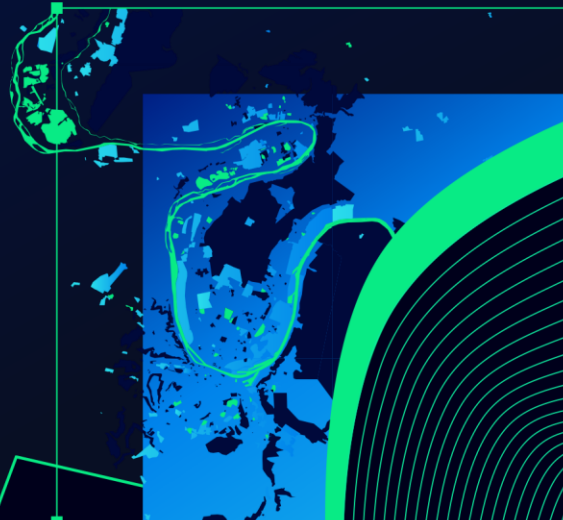
2022 ESRI DEVELOPER SUMMIT

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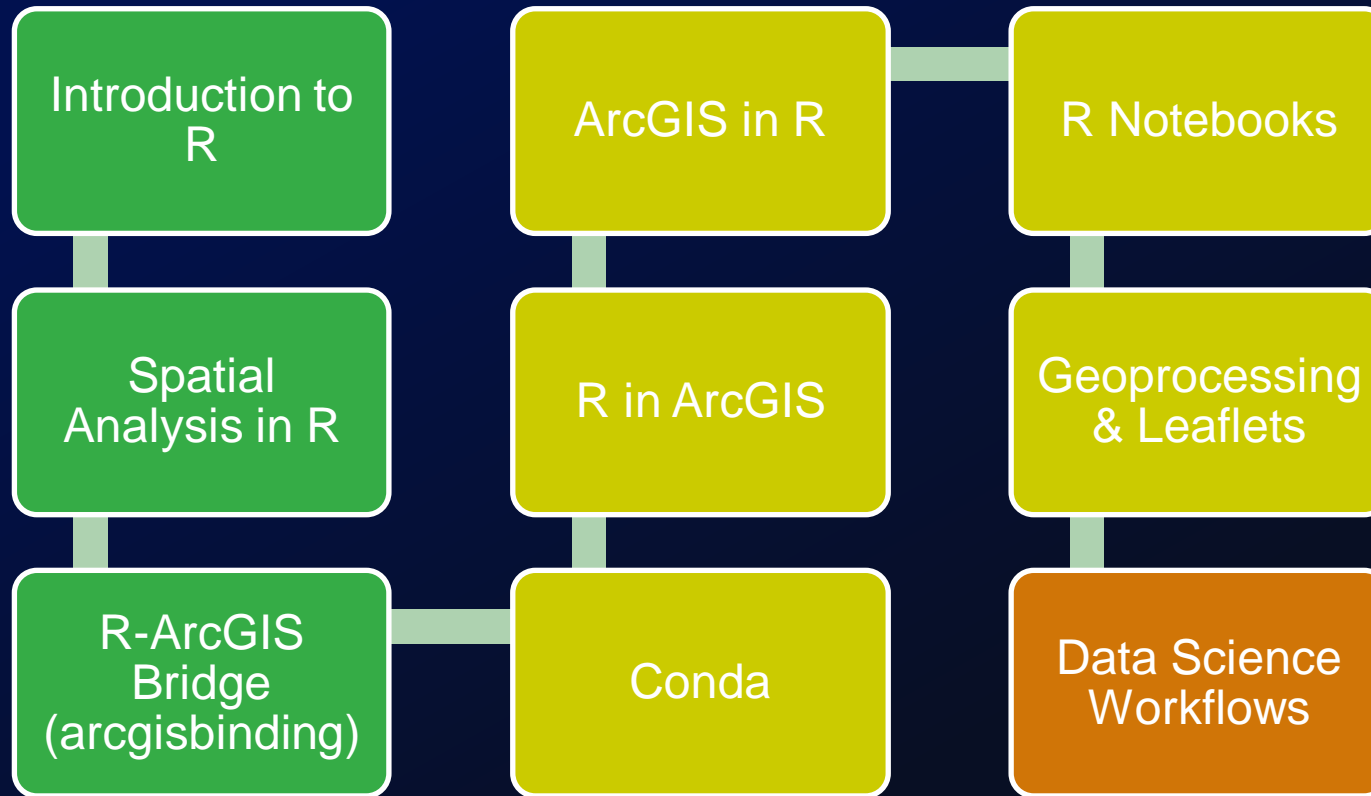
Seminar Overview

Today's Schedule

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Course in a Nutshell

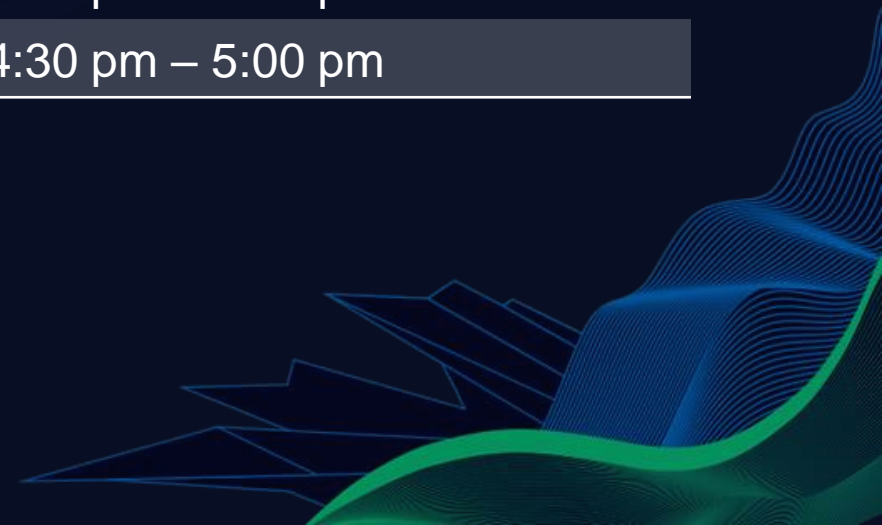


Workshop Schedule - Morning

Section Title	Details	Time
1. Introduction to R Language	R Language R Dataframe R Studio	8:00 am – 8:30 am
2. Spatial Data Science in R	Spatial data representations Sf, sp raster	8:30 am – 9:00 am
3. The R-ArcGIS Bridge	Setting Up Spatial data I/O Manipulating data	9:00 am – 10:00 am
Break		10:00 am – 10:15 am
4. R Script Tools	Hello World Wrapping R functionality	10:15 am – 11:30 am
5. Getting Started with Conda	Setting Up r-arcgis-essentials	11:30 am – 12:00pm
Lunch Break		12:00 pm – 1:00 pm

Workshop Schedule - Afternoon

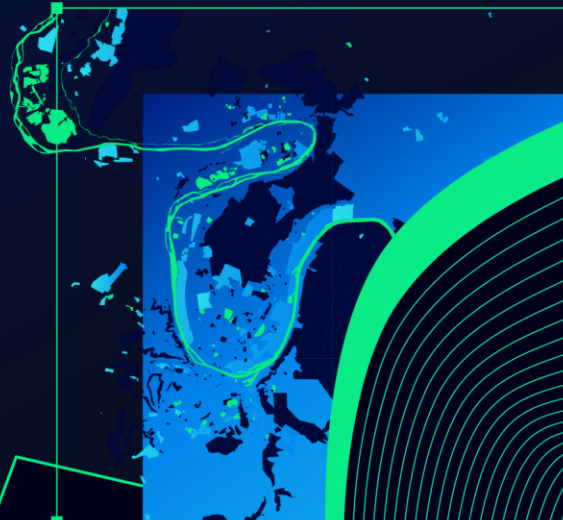
Section Title	Details	Time
5. Getting Started with R Notebooks	Starting an R Notebook Markdown/Code	1:00 pm – 2:30 pm
Break		2:30 pm – 2:45 pm
6. Geoprocessing and interactive maps	reticulate esri.leaflet	2:45 pm – 3:45 pm
7. Data Science Workflows	Hands-On Problem Solving	3:45 pm – 4:30 pm
8. Q&A and Resources		4:30 pm – 5:00 pm



The R Language

An Overview

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Why Use R?

- R is a free and open-source programming language.
 - Designed with data analysis in mind
 - Powerful core data structures and operations
- Unparalleled breadth of statistical routines
 - Both cutting-edge research and field specific methods
- CRAN: Over 12,700 available packages (doubled since 2016!)
- Versatile and powerful plotting



Language features: core types

- Data types you're used to seeing:
 - Numeric - Integer - Character - Logical - timestamp
- But others that you may not be:
 - vector - matrix - data.frame - factor



Language features: data frames

- Treats tabular (and multi-dimensional) data as a *labeled, indexed* series of observations. Sounds simple, but is a game changer over typical software which is just doing 2D layout (e.g. Excel)
- This concept of the data frame is core, and matches nicely to how data is manipulated and managed in geographic contexts



R Resources

- A strong and engaged user community
 - Easy to find tutorials and resources for help
 - Cross-Validated - <https://stats.stackexchange.com/>
 - R-bloggers - <https://www.r-bloggers.com/>
 - Kaggle - <https://www.kaggle.com/competitions>
 - Hadley Wickham's Advanced R - <http://adv-r.had.co.nz/>
 - Introduction to Statistical Learning with Applications in R - <http://www-bcf.usc.edu/~gareth/ISL/>
 - Applied Spatial Data Analysis with R - <http://www.asdar-book.org/>
 - A variety of active user groups
 - R Consortium - <https://www.r-consortium.org/>
 - Meetup Communities – <https://www.meetup.com/find/tech/>
 - R-Ladies - <https://rladies.org/>



Strengths of the R Language

- Breadth of available geospatial analysis packages
 - 16797 packages as of December 2020
- Niche data science functionality
 - Spatial data science
 - Biostatistics
- Ease of programming
- Ecosystem built for open-science

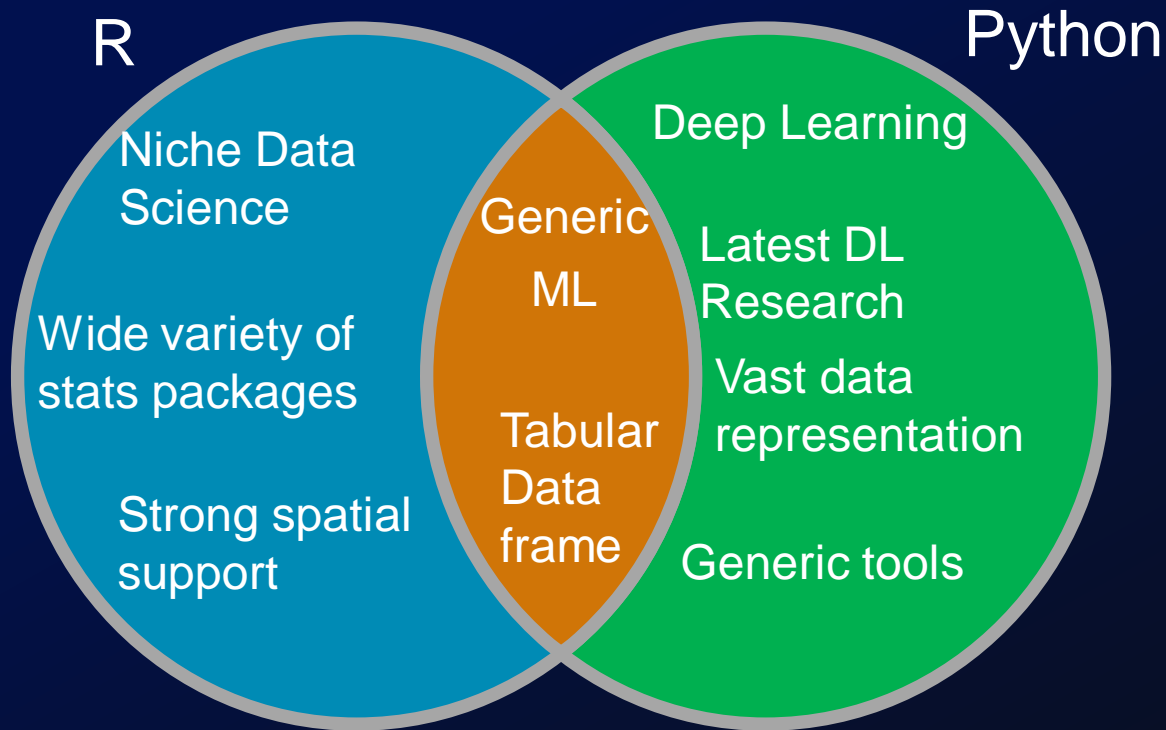


Weaknesses of R Language

- Performance
 - R is considerably slower than Python, about 5-10 times
 - Loops are notoriously slow
- Memory
 - Memory bottlenecks occurs very frequently with medium size (1, 2 GB) data
 - Inefficient R code is not as forgiving as Python
- Security (will not be an issue addressed in this course)



R and Python for Geocomputation



- R serves vast amounts of field-specific data science packages
 - Biostatistics
 - Geostatistics
 - Econometrics
- Python has general purpose data-science libraries
 - Deep Learning (Tensorflow, ...)
 - Machine Learning (scikit-learn, ...)
 - Used for analysis & build scalable software

How to work with R?



- IDE specially designed for R
- Easiest way to get started
- Free
- Integrated Visualization and Variable Space
- Support for R Markdown and notebooks



- Native support for R notebooks
- Interactive analysis
- Free
- Setup takes some effort



- Editors that can be pointed to an R installation
- Vim and Visual Code are free
- Cumbersome to setup for non-developers
- Text editor with syntax marking

Installing Packages

- Easiest method to install packages
- `install.packages("<package_name>")`
- For packages that do not exist in CRAN (main repository for R packages)
 - Download the R package repo
 - Extract to Folder containing packages
- Devtools
 - Tool used for building a package that require compilation
-



Defining R Variables

- `var <- my_fun(input1, input2)`
- Variable `var` contains the output from `my_fun`

Acceptable Variable Names	Unacceptable Variable Names
var1	var\$1
var_1	var@1
var.1	1.Var
	var!1

R Data Types

- Character – Stores str
- Complex – Stores complex numbers. $5 + 4i$
- Integer – Stores integers, numbers without floating points. 2, 5, 100
- Logical – Stores Boolean variables. *True, False*
- Numeric – Generic container for any number. 2, 3.14



R Data Structures

- Data Frame
- Factor
- List
- Matrix
- Vector (Atomic Vector)



More R Data Structures

- **Homogeneous (Single-Type) Data**

- Can store one type of data
 - Array(n-dimensional)
 - Matrix (2D)
 - Vector (1D)

- **Heterogeneous (Multi-Type) Data**

- Can store multiple types of data
 - List
 - `r_list <- ('geo', 1.2, 'e', obj)`
 - Data Frame

Time	Lat	Lon	Type
1/1/90	44.5 5	72.5 8	Built
1/1/10	44.5 5	72.5 8	Water

Summarizing Data Structures

- Common functions to examine variable, var
 - `typeof(var)`
 - `length(var)`
 - `class(var)`
 - `dim(var)`

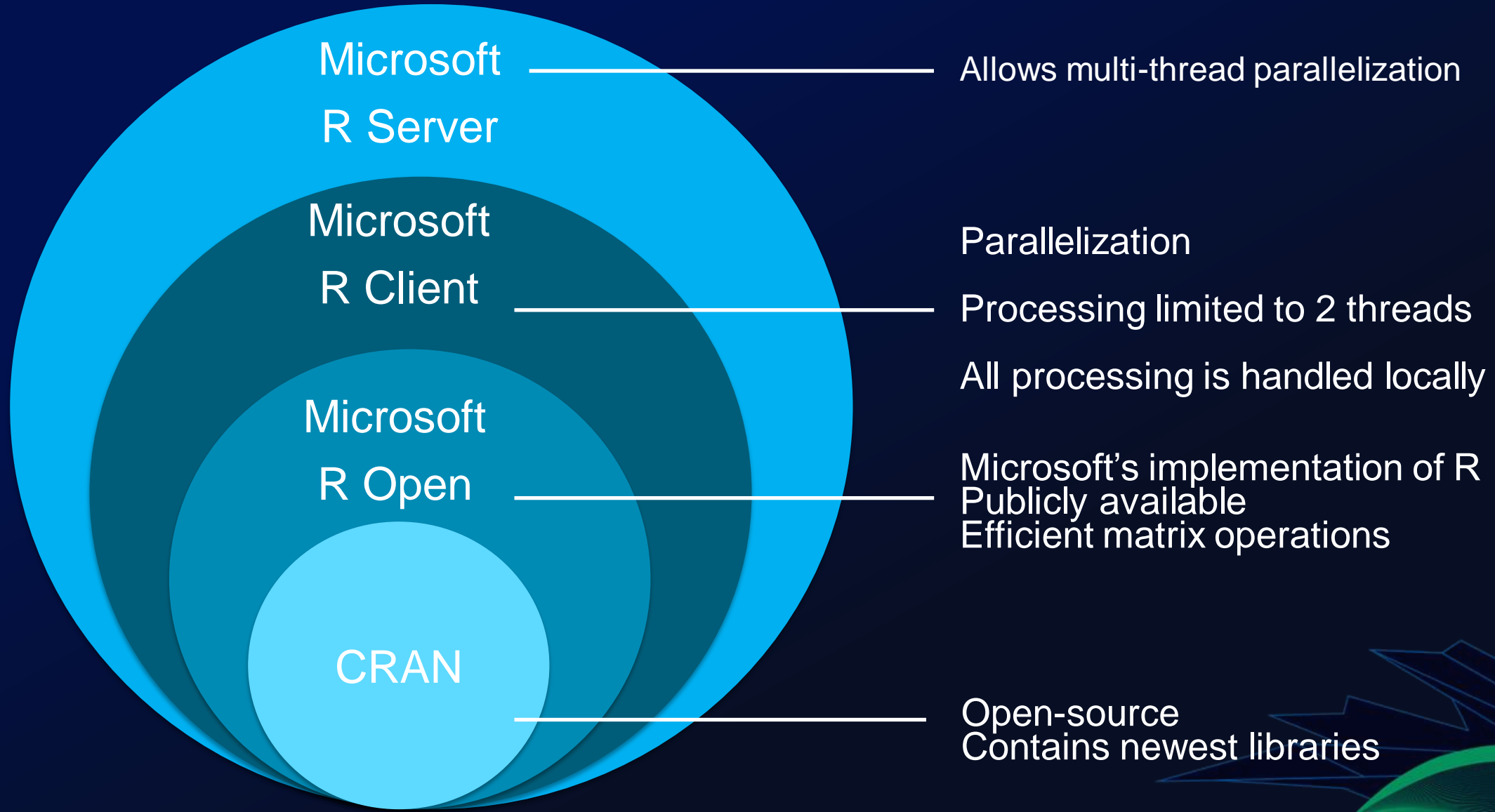


Getting Help from Documentation

- I forgot what this function did
- I do not remember what kind of inputs I need
- Getting help
 - ? <name of the function>
 - ? arc.open



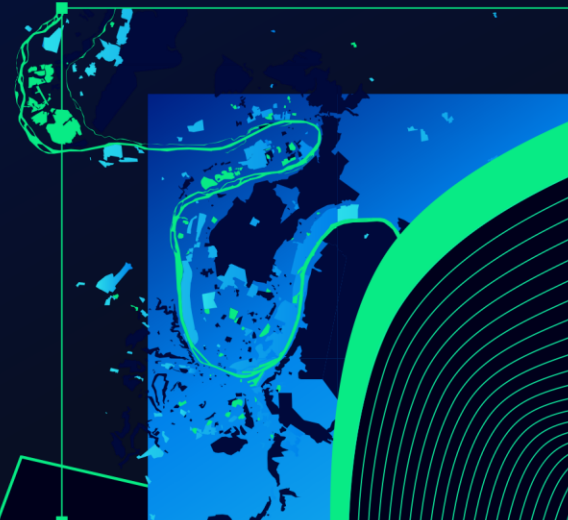
Different Versions of R



Spatial Data in R

Packages and the Ecosystem

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Spatial R Data Types

- Vector Data

- sf, sp packages
- Represent spatial information efficiently
- Accepted by most packages that require spatial dataframes



Is this the same as vector data structure from the previous slide?

- Raster Data

- raster package



Spatial Vector Data Representation in R

- Same pattern: Geometry Info + Attributes
- sf and sp only differ in representing geometry information
- Once vector data is in sf and sp format
 - Spatial operators: join, dissolve, merge, etc.
 - Reprojecting the data (change projection system)
 - Spatially subset the data



Spatial Vectors in R - sf

- The newer spatial vector representation in R
- Uses the simple features (sf) standard of OGC (Open Geospatial Consortium)
- Simple Features are:
 1. Point
 2. Polygon
 3. Linestring
 4. Multipoint
 5. Multipolygon
 6. Multilinestring
 7. Geometrycollection



Raster Data Representation in R

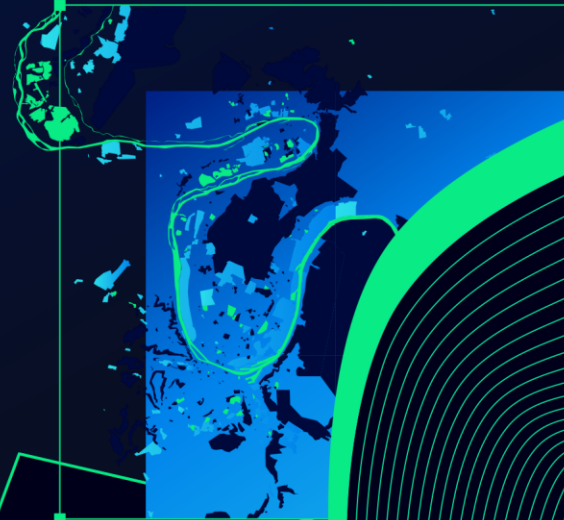
- Raster Info + Attributes
- Raster Info
 - nrows : Number of rows
 - ncols: Number of columns
 - nbands: Number of bands
 - extent
 - projection



Connecting ArcGIS to R

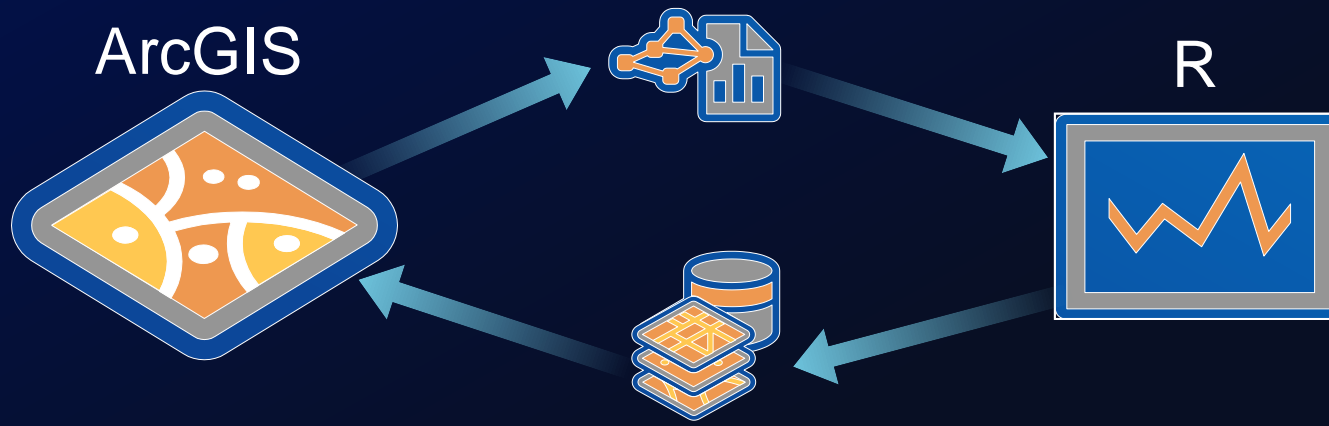
The R-ArcGIS Bridge

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R-ArcGIS Bridge

- Store your data in ArcGIS
- Directly access it in R
- Returns R objects back to ArcGIS native data types
- sf, sp, and raster conversion



Different Ways of Setting up the R-ArcGIS Bridge

Geoprocessing Tab

- Fastest way to get setup
- You need to have R installed
- Useful if you have R on your machine

Conda Package Manager

- Easy and streamlined process
- You do NOT need to have R installed
- Independent working environments

GitHub Repository

- Least streamlined
- Necessary for ArcGIS Desktop
- Try if everything else fails for ArcGIS Pro

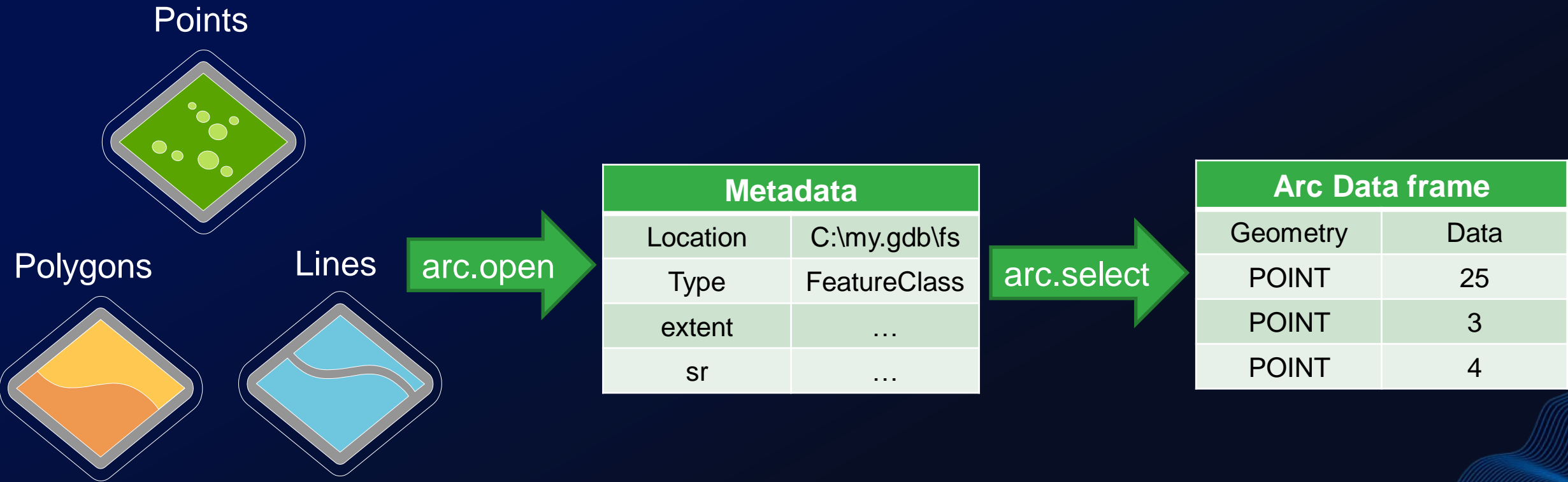


arcgisbinding package

- Spatial data support
 - Vector Data (Shapefiles, File geodatabase, feature service)
 - Raster Data (Raster, Mosaic datasets)
- Read/Write Functionality
- Converting Functionality
- Wrapping R Tool Functionality



arccgisbinding functions for Vector Data



arc.open

- Function signature: ***arc.open***(path)
 - **Input:** path, full path to data
 - Feature Class (ESRI)
 - Shapefile
 - Feature Service
 - OGC compliant data types
 - **Output:** Metadata for data in path



arc.select

- Brings in data associated with metadata defined by arc.open
- ***arc.select***(object, fields, where_clause, selected, sr)
- **Input:**
 - object: Output from arc.open. Metadata
 - fields: List of fields to bring in
 - where_clause: SQL expression to bring in a subset of data
 - sr: Spatial reference for reprojecting
- **Output:**
 - Arc format spatial dataframe



What is arc format?



arc.data2sf & arc.data2sp

- Converter functions
- Converts arc-type spatial R data frames into sf and sp type spatial dataframes
 - `arc.data2sf(data_arc)`
 - `arc.data2sp(data_arc)`
- **Input:** `data_arc` : arc type spatial R data frame
- **Output:** sp or sf type spatial R data frame



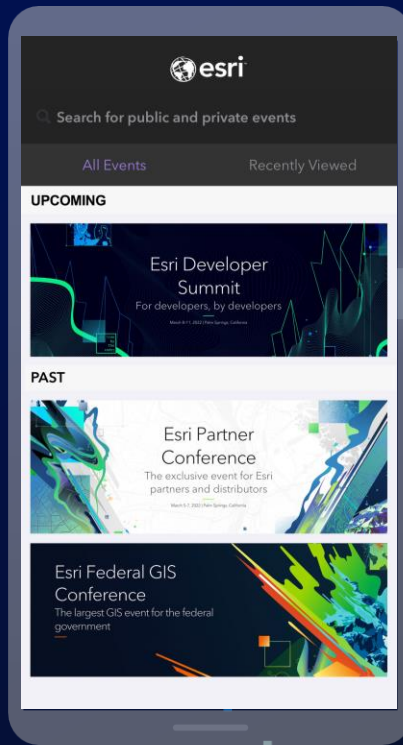
arc.write

- Writes spatial a spatial R data frame into disk
- Input data frame can be a:
 - sf object
 - sp object
 - arc object
- Output for vector data can be:
 - ESRI Feature Class
 - Shapefile

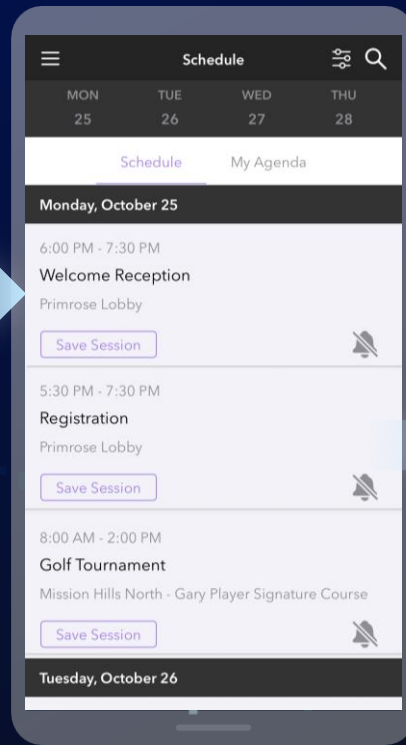


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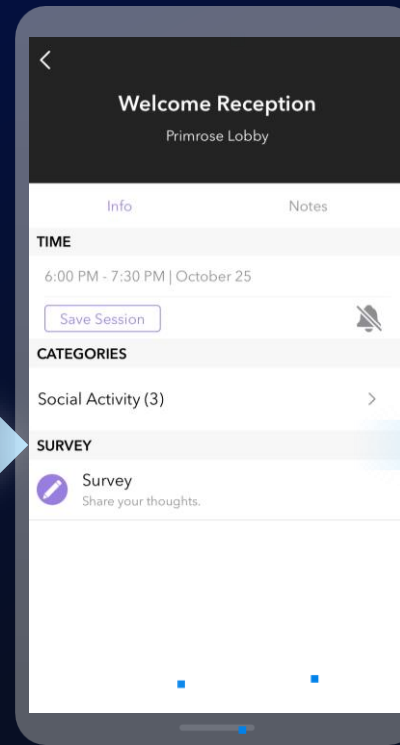
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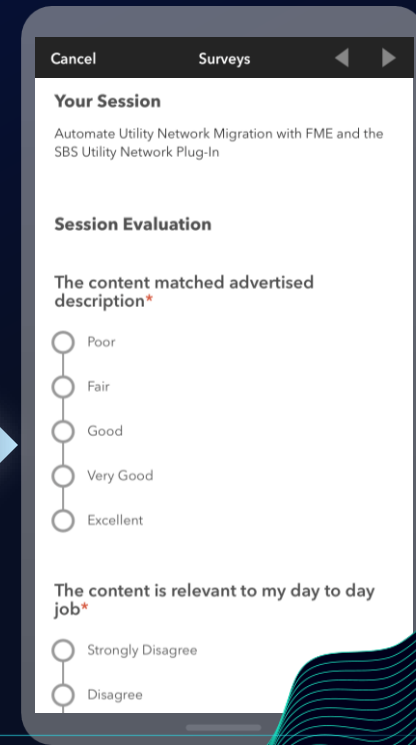
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