ETC5543-Creative Activity - `hexmap` R package development

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hex-map

Abstract

The purpose of this research project is to develop a new R package (`hexmap`) that can convert the geospatial polygons (i.e. geographical regions) into a hexagon grid automatically. This offers not only a better visualization of the geographical areas but also provides accurate statistical values alongside insightful inference. Through broad academic research, it has explored relevant literature articles, new releases and R packages (such as, `sugerbag`, `geogrid` and

`cartogram`). This information helps to build up the fundamental of the package structure and workflow. The current development results and the related testing outcome will be discussed, followed by a prospect of future development direction.

Background

Since this is a new package development, researching for relevant information can not only enhance the understanding of matter but also lighten a systematical process or direction on the development (see detail on `ref_sum1.rmd` and `ref_sum_2.rmd` here).

Academic reviews

Malaysia Election Data Visualization Using Hexagon Tile Grid Map

- This article is not a public resource, yet you can find it under "reference/Malaysia Election Data Visualization Using Hexagon Tile Grid Map" here

A Hexagon Tile Map Algorithm for Displaying Spatial Data
By ***Stephanie Kobakian, Dianne Cook, and Earl Duncan***

Relevant news releases

538-2016 US Election Post

The Guardian - UK 2017 general election

Relevant Github reporsitories (including R pacakges)

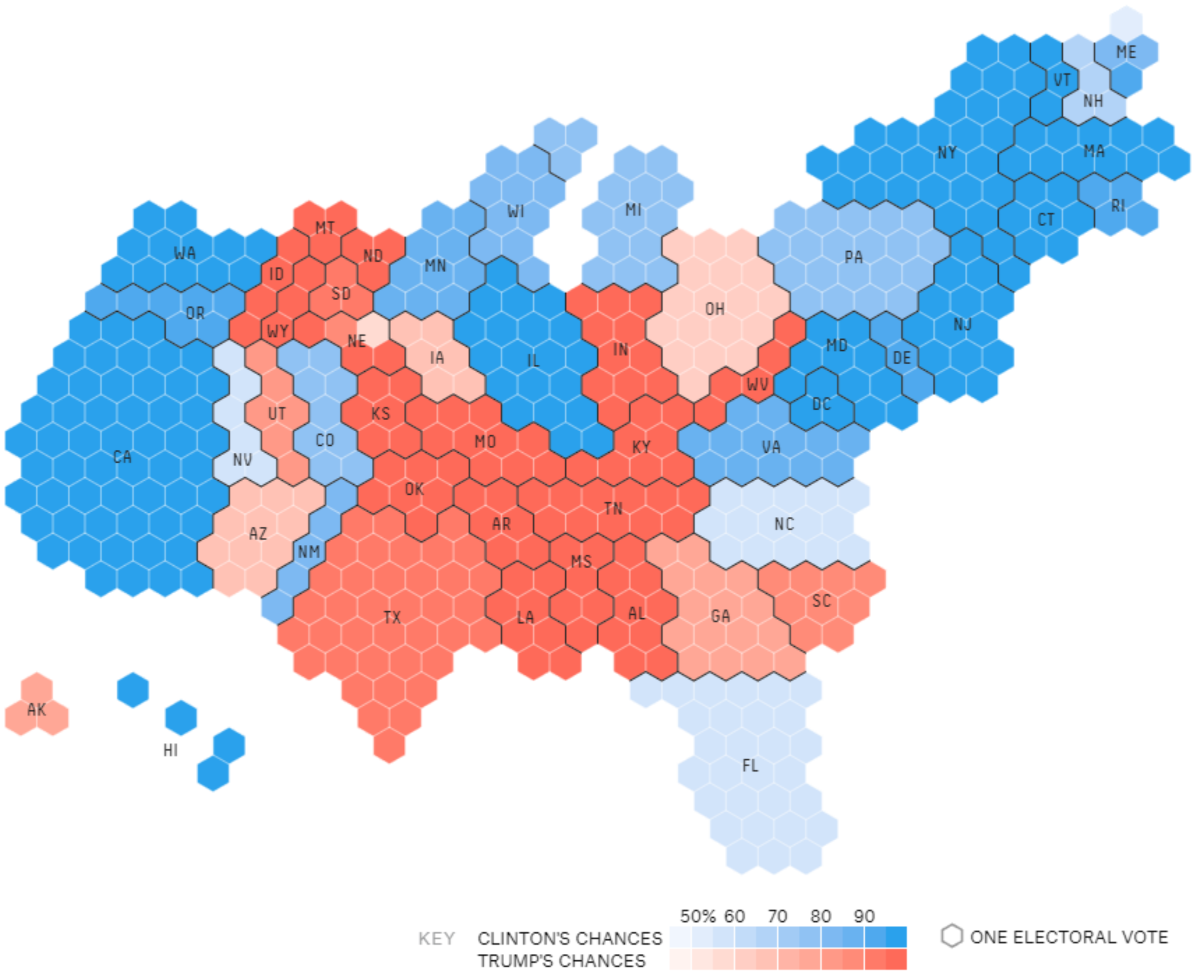
tilegram

go_cart

`geogrid`

`tilemaps`

`cartogram`



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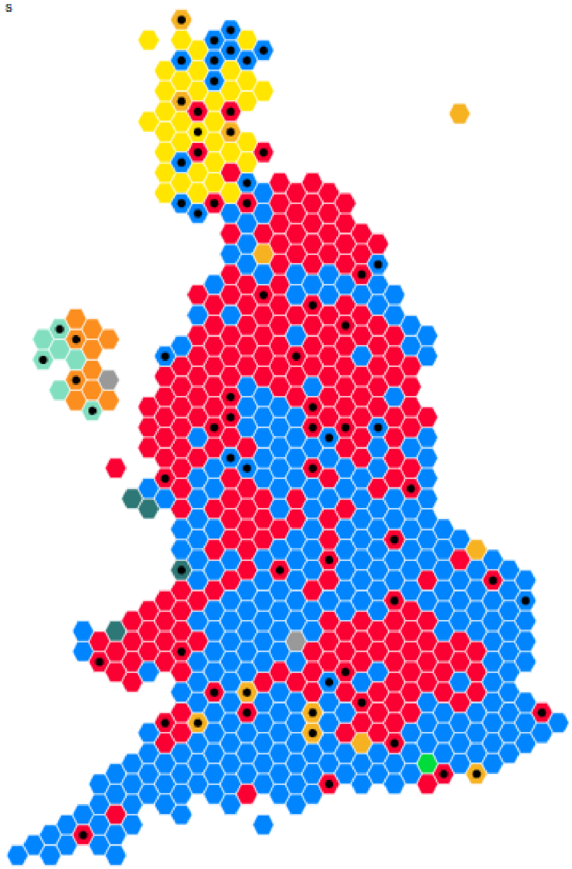


Motivation

Map illustration takes a vital role in exploratory data analysis (EDA), as it not only provides the statistical information visualization but also adding the geographical information to allow insightful analysis based on a specific region or area. While map is delivering important information to users, sometimes it conveys misleading information or conclusion.

With an example illustration on ABC News release on the 2022 Australian election result, it inspires a R package development on automate the conversion of conventional map visualization to a hexagonal for an accurate and insightful statistical inference. Therefore, `hexmap` is here to reshape the geographical area into multiple hexagons and allocating the statistics properly thus to conclude reasonable and proper inference.

Package development - `hexmap` Tour

Package Installation

```
install.packages("remotes")
remotes::install_github("numbats/hexmap")
```

Briefing for `hexmap`

The package will automate the conversion of **spatial polygons into hexagonal grids**, and allow users to better visualize statistical values associated with each geographic region.

- Sample data - 2022 Australian Election Data from AEC.
- Input Data Type should be a Simple Features (sf) object

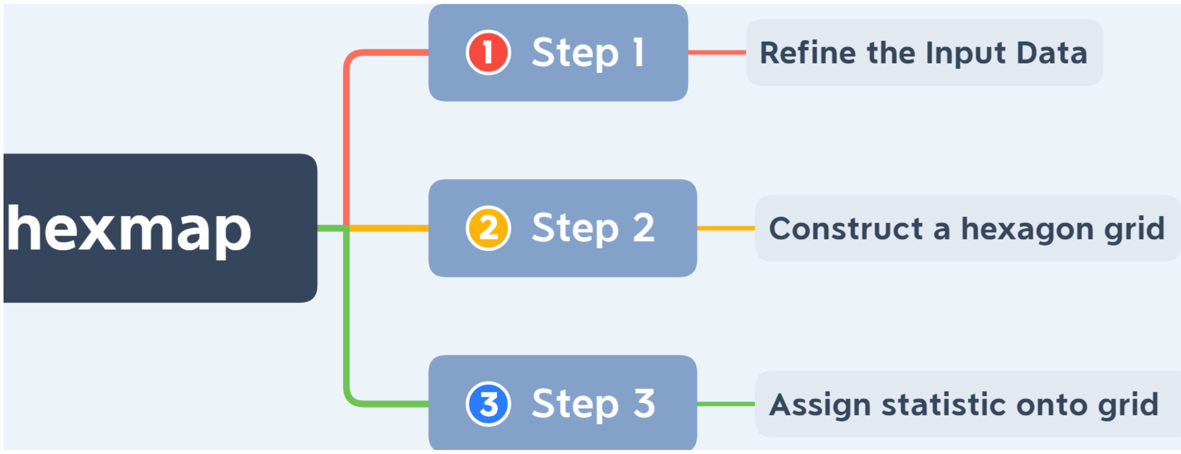
General workflow

Step 1 - Refining the input data

There are multiple reasons for implementing a refinement on input data. Firstly, this will **speeds up** the computation of later processes (i.e. **step 2 & 3**). Secondly, refined data is expected to perform a better assignment of statistic on the hexagonal grid.

- Example ways of simplifying input data size:

1. Using `st_simplify()` from `sf`




```
# simplifying regions based on a distance argument,
## but large distances can completely remove polygons.
inputdata %>% sf::st_simplify(dTolerance = 3000)
```

2. Functions from sfheaders and rmapshaper

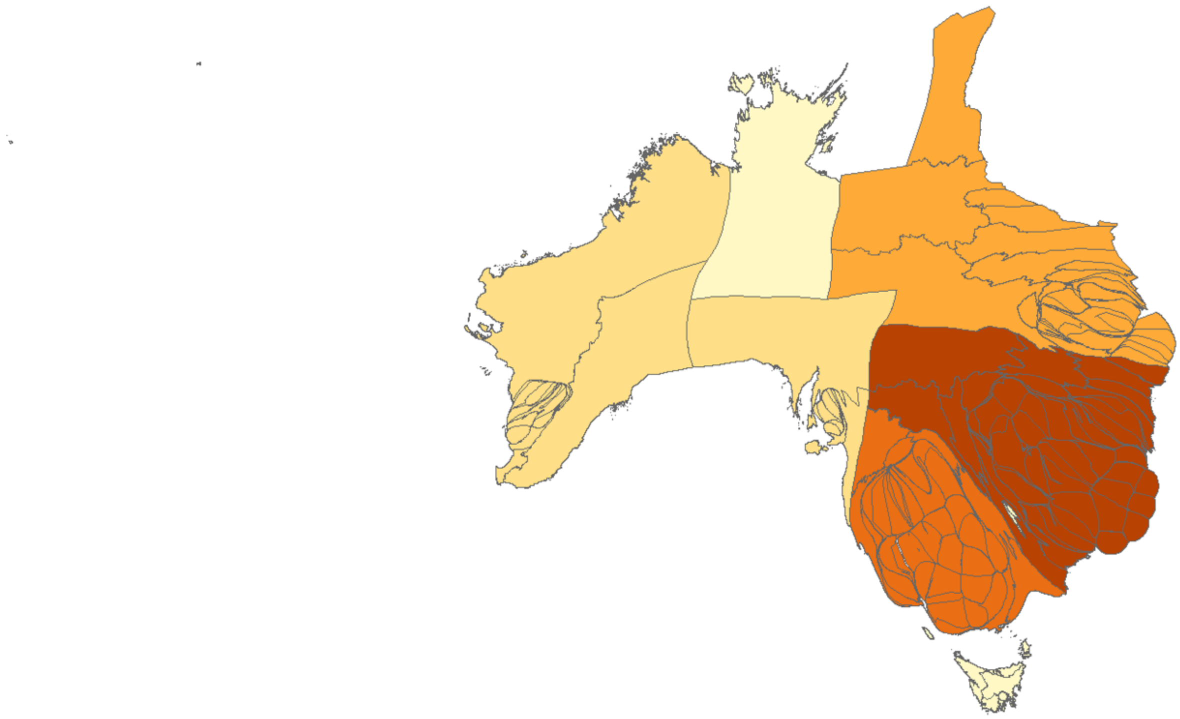
```
# simplifying regions to a proportion of their original vertices
inputdata %>%
  sfheaders::sf_remove_holes() %>%
  rmapshaper::ms_simplify(keep = 0.0001, keep_shapes = TRUE)
 # keep_shapes: Prevent small polygon features
 ## from disappearing at high simplification
```

- Refinement method on distorting map (functions from cartogram)

Functions from the package (i.e. "cartogram") can distort the original data according to a specific variable set by users.

```
cartogram::cartogram_cont("input data", weight = "weight variable", itermax = 15)
# weight: Name of the weighting variable in x
# itermax: Maximum iterations for the cartogram transformation
```

Optimal solution: Applying a hierarchical structure, that is using one group variable like "states" then calculating the number of electoral in each states to capture the "weight" for each state following with a proper distortion to ensure the next step (i.e. "step 2") result in a faster and less complicated computation.



Step 2 - Determining the number of hexagons

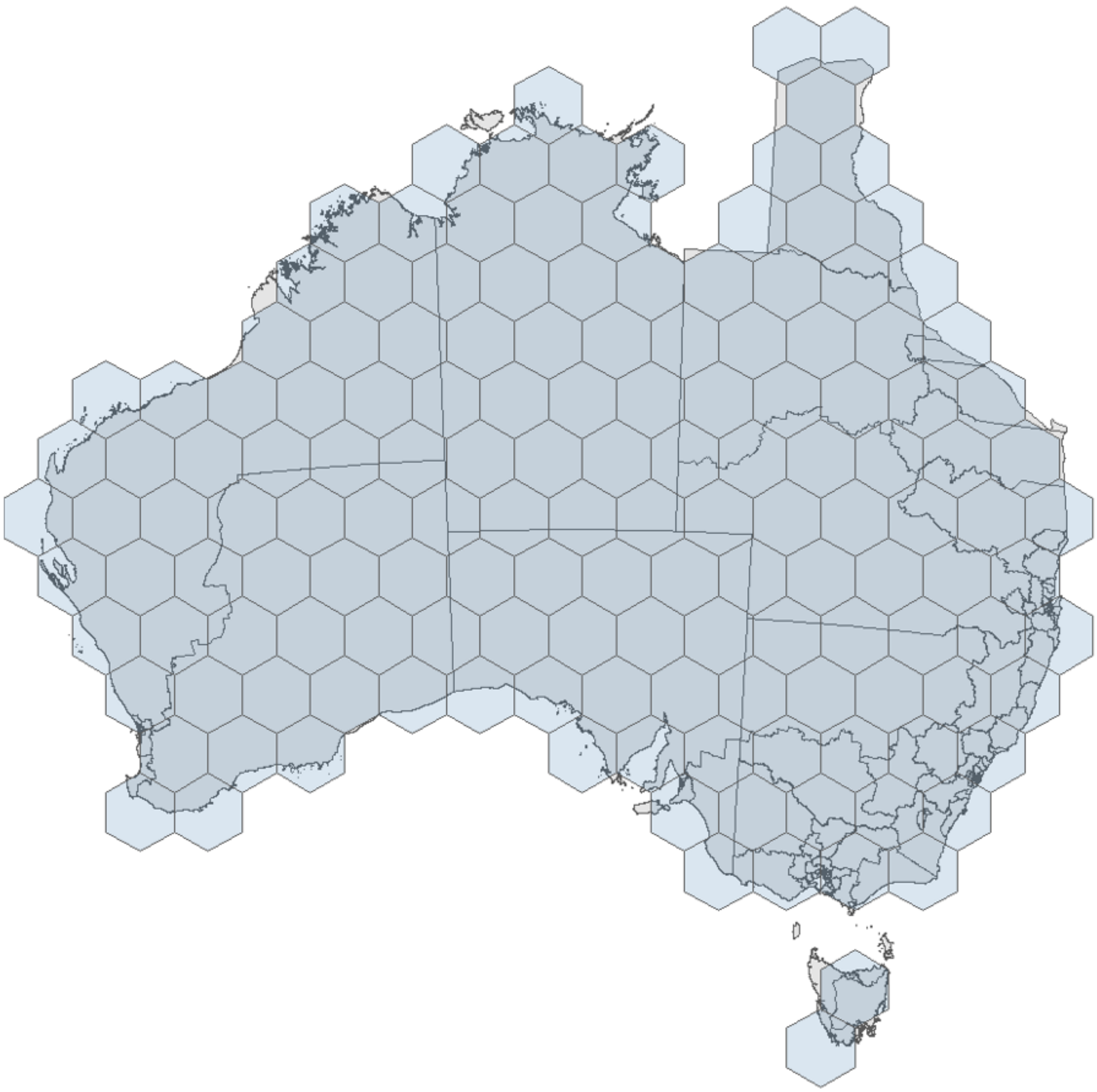
Function `hex_grid` (from map_grid) will compute the proper number of hexagons for the geographic region. (See detail derivation of this function on Appendix “hexagon size”.)

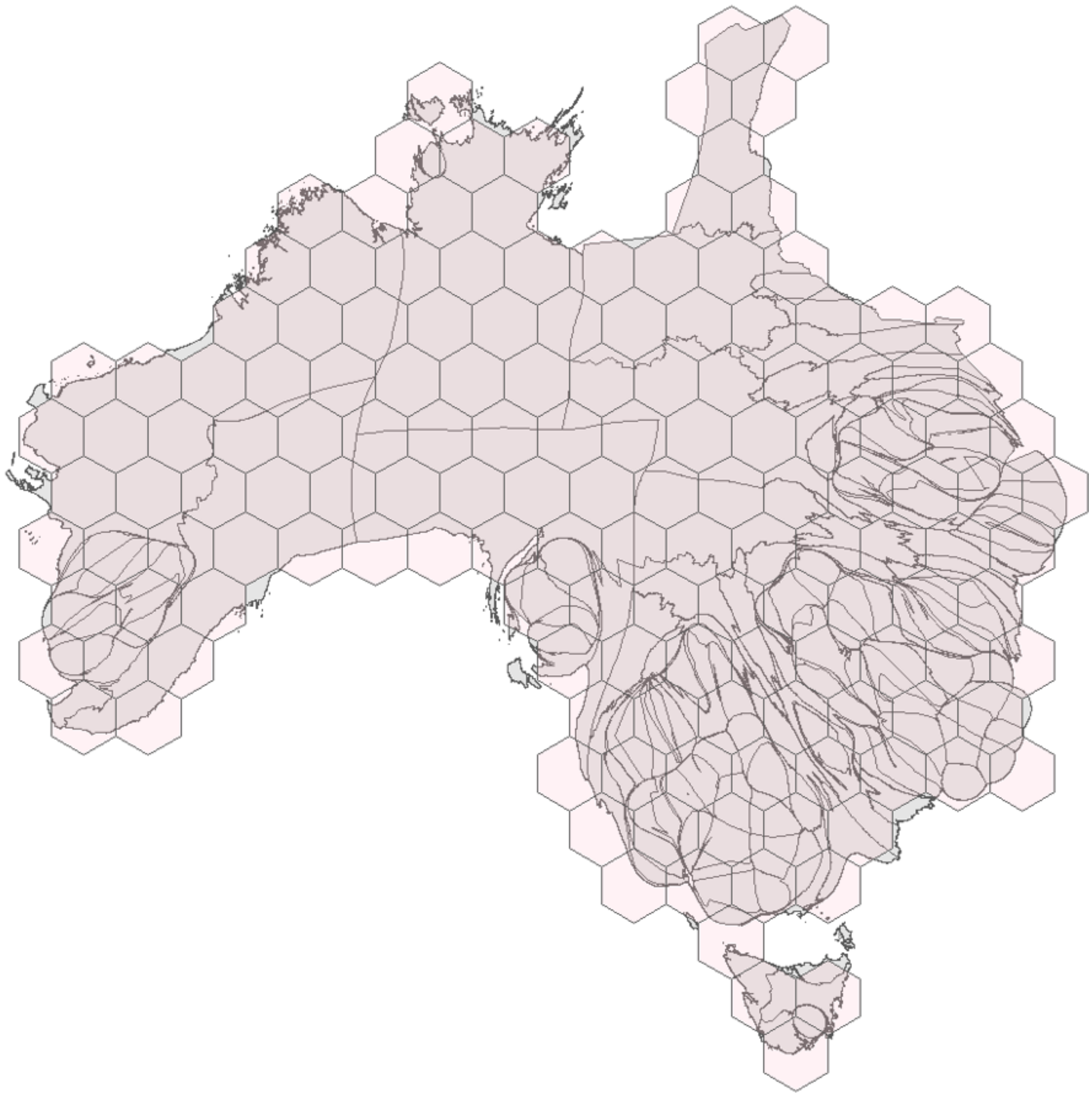
```
# The input data for this function can be any forms of `sf` objects.
hexmap::hex_grid(object, n_tiles = 100)
# object: input data (i.e. sf object)
# n_tiles: wanted number of hexagons
```

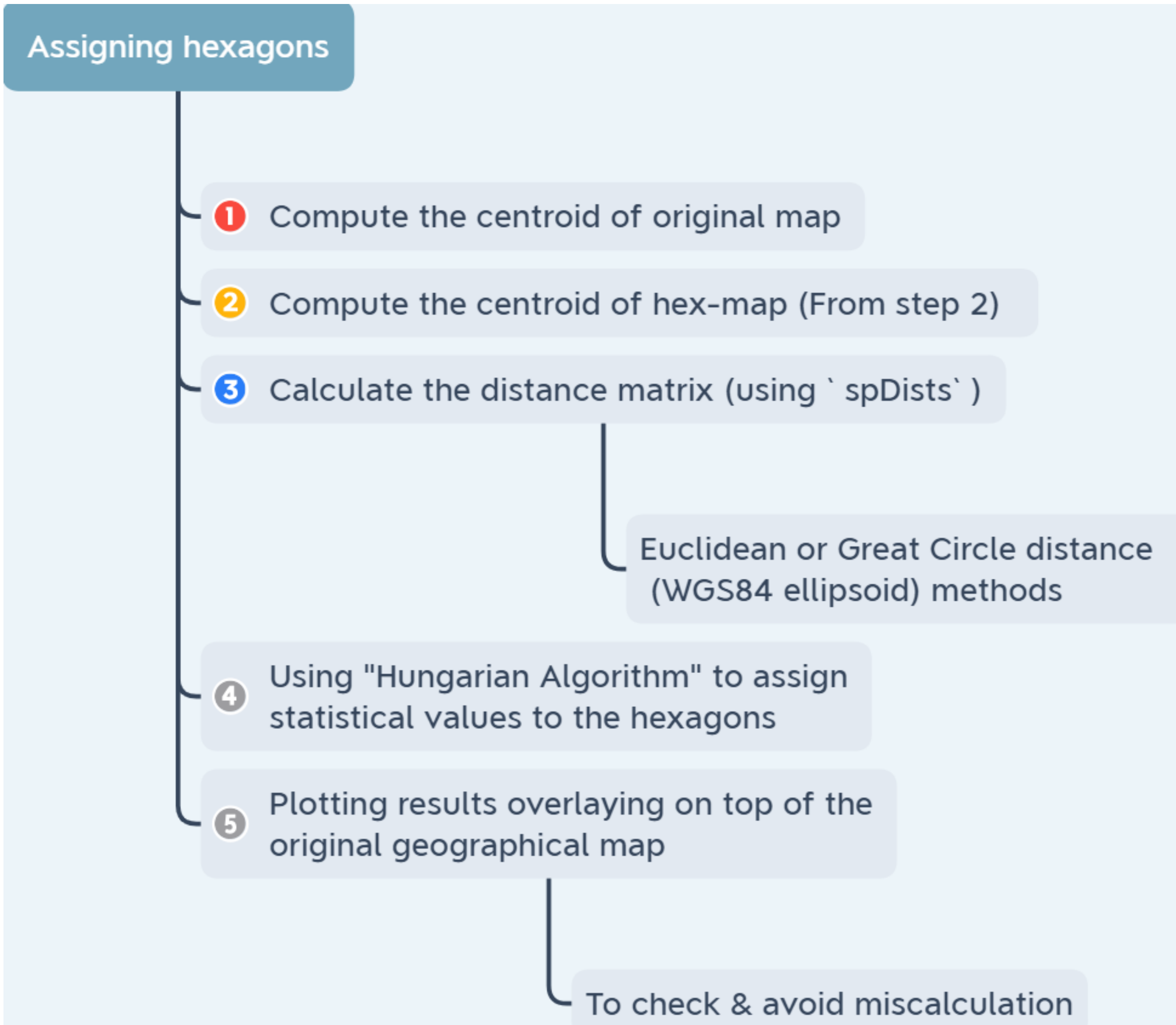
- **normal choropleth**
- **distorted cartogram**

Step 3 - Allocating statistical values on hexagons

In this step, it starts the assignment of the statistical information (from original input data) onto the hexagonal grid (produced by “step 2”) using an algorithm (currently the “Hungarian Algorithm”).





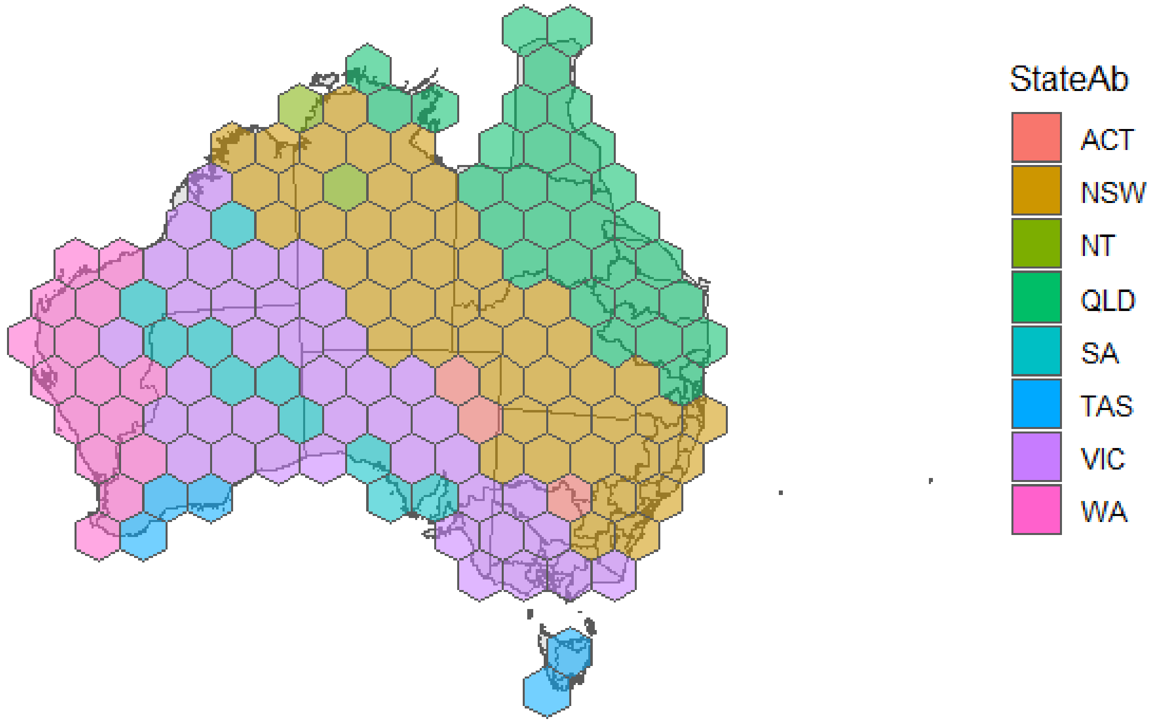


Here, the `tile_allocate` function from `hexmap` will allocate the statistical information on the hexagon grid.

Most likely, the assignment of hexagons will be measured by some sorts of **distance matrix** to find the "best" allocation. - (Yet, an actual optimal allocation may lead to a "*NP hard problem*" for optimization).

```
# object: input data (i.e. sf object)
# tile: output from `hex_grid` function (i.e. a sfc object)c
hexmap::tile_allocate(object, tile)
```

- Allocation of statistical values on a **normal choropleth**
- Allocation of statistical values on a **distorted cartogram**

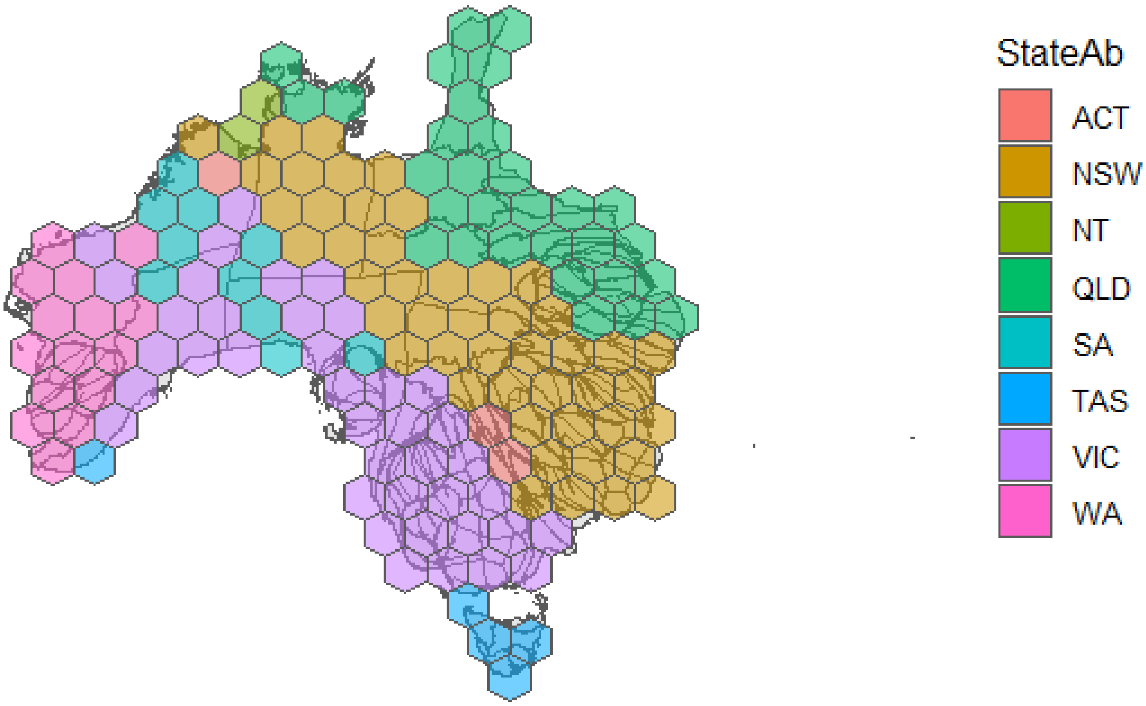


Discussion & future directions

For **step 1**, the refinement of the input data can be modified better to improve the information allocation accuracy in "step 3". Instead of using functions from "cartogram" package, writing a new function to distort or refine the input data that can result in a more effective pre-processing on the data for later steps.

Regarding the construction of hexagonal grid in **step 2**, the current application (an approximation on computing the number of hexagons for the grid) is reasonable and accurate enough for current stage of development. The optimal goal will be determining the exact width of individual hexagon when constructing the grid.

The current allocation of information on hexagonal grid accuracy in **step 3** is not desirable, since there are multiple incorrect assignments for each geographic region. Through reconsidering the function (i.e. `map_allocate/tile_allocate`) and consultation (to experts), it suggests a better pre-processing on the input data (i.e. "step 1") will improve the result significantly. Furthermore, searching for alternative algorithms may also provide additional insights on this allocation problem.



Conclusion & Learning outcome

This R package development project is still undergoing development and I will continue work with my supervisors on this project for future improvement and modification. Welcome to leave any helpful suggestions or report issue here. Detail of code testing and report related material will be on my_project repository to keep the actual package repository neat for future development.

This research project experience has provided not only a chance to apply theoretical knowledge into practice but also introduce the world of package development to me. Through vast amount of code testing and method trials, they have offered the opportunity to explore various aspects of R community and not limiting myself to purely coding but other researching skills.

During the project development time, supervisors illustrated a clear academic research outline to assisted me on identifying the relevant information efficiently. After the literature review, the discussion on practical coding pinpointed the key difficulties and tasks, hence I could understand the directions and process of future development process. Moreover, learning how to use Github **"issue"** had offered an efficient platform for communication and debugging any issues during the development such as sharing my testing results to supervisors and modifying for improvement or adjustment under their instructions. Therefore, this experience not only enhances my R coding and debugging skills but also introduces a systematic way of researching and R package development.

Acknowledgement

Great thanks for the guidance and supervising of **Mitchell O'Hara-Wild** and **Emi Tanaka**.

Reference

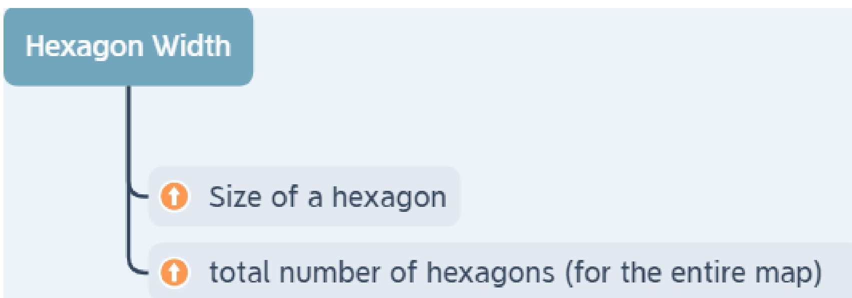
[5] [4] [1] [2] [3] [6]

Appendix

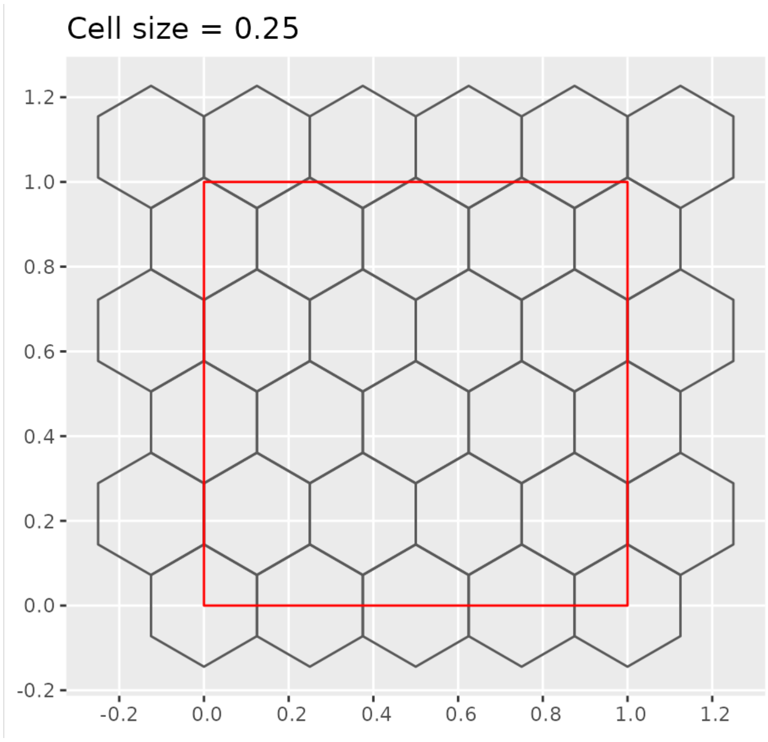
hexagon size

This function (`map_tile/hex_grid`) is a process of reverse computation based on the source code of `st_make_grid` function from `sf` package. It applies a mathematics approximation on the size of individual hexagon.

- The size of each hexagon is controlled by the "width" (assuming for regular hexagons).



- Observe **"cell size" (i.e. width)**
- **Notes**: The number of hexagons in **odd and even** rows are different.


Cell size = 0.25
1.2
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
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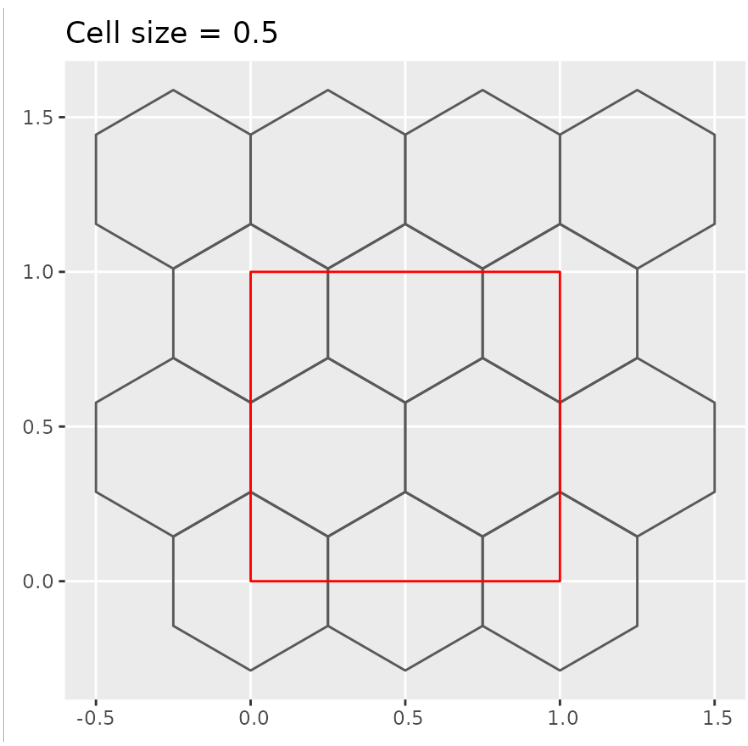
-0.2
-0.2
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
1.2


Cell size = 0.5
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0
-0.5
0.0
0.5
1.0
1.5

- Brief explanation on the "approximation" mathematics

$$\frac{map\_hex}{map\_ratio} = \frac{n\_t}{land\_ratio} \nabla \cdot \frac{map\_width}{map\_height}$$
$$= \frac{n\_t \times map\_height}{land\_ratio \times map\_width}$$
$$hex\_height = \frac{map\_height}{\sqrt{map\_hex/map\_ratio}}$$
$$hex\_width = \frac{map\_height}{(1.5/\sqrt{3})}$$

```r
# measures for the map
## Calculate the width of map
map_width <- diff(unname(st_bbox(object))[c(1, 3)])
## Calculate the height of map
map_height <- diff(unname(st_bbox(object))[c(2, 4)])
## Calculate the area of map
map_area <- st_area(st_as_sfc(st_bbox(object)))
## Calculate the map width and height ratio
map_ratio <- map_width / map_height


## Total land area
land_area <- sum(st_area(object))
## Compute land to map ratio
land_ratio <- as.numeric(land_area / map_area)

# Number of hexagons to tile map such that ~n_tiles hexagons overlap land
map_hex <- n_tiles / land_ratio

# Size of hexagons
hex_height <- map_height / sqrt(map_hex / map_ratio)
hex_width <- hex_height / (1.5 / sqrt(3))
```

References

[1] JJ Allaire. *quarto: R Interface to 'Quarto' Markdown Publishing System*. R package version 1.2. 2022. URL: https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=quarto.

[2] Joseph Bailey. *geogrid: Turn Geospatial Polygons into Regular or Hexagonal Grids*. R package version 0.1.1. 2022. URL: https://github.com/jbaileyh/geogrid.

[3] Sebastian Jeworutzki. *cartogram: Create Cartograms with R*. R package version 0.2.2. 2022. URL: https://github.com/sjewo/cartogram.

[4] Edzer Pebesma. "Simple Features for R: Standardized Support for Spatial Vector Data". In: *The R Journal* 10.1 (2018), pp. 439–446. DOI: 10.32614/RJ-2018-009. URL: https://doi.org/10.32614/RJ-2018-009.

[5] Emi Tanaka. *hexmap: Convert a map into a hex map*. https://github.com/emitanaka/hexmap, https://numbats.github.io/hexmap/. 2022.

[6] Hadley Wickham et al. *dplyr: A Grammar of Data Manipulation*. R package version 1.0.9. 2022. URL: https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=dplyr.