Applied spatial data analysis with R: status and prospects

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Introduction

Outline

- Spatial and spatio-temporal data are characterised by structures that distinguish them from typical tabular data
- The geometric structures also have spatial reference system information, and can adhere to standards, which may ease geometrical operations
- Satellite data and numerical model output data typically have regular grid structures, but these are often domain-specific
- Computationally intensive tasks include interpolation, upsampling, focal operations, change
 of support and handling vector data with very detailed boundaries, as well as modelling
 using Bayesian inference
- A further challenge to modelling using training sets with spatial data is how to split the observations in the presence of spatial dependence

Spatial and spatio-temporal data

Spatial data

Spatial data typically combine position data in 2D (or 3D), attribute data and metadata related to the position data. Much spatial data could be called map data. We collect and handle much more position data since global navigation satellite system (GNSS) like GPS came on stream 20 years ago, earth observation satellites have been providing data for longer.

```
> library(osmdata)
## Data (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, ODbL 1.0. http://www.openstreetmap.v
> library(sf)
## Linking to GEOS 3.7.1, GDAL 2.4.0, PROJ 5.2.0
> bbox <- opq(bbox = 'bergen norway')
> byb0 <- osmdata_sf(add_osm_feature(bbox, key = 'railway',
+ value = 'light_rail'))$osm_lines
> tram <- osmdata_sf(add_osm_feature(bbox, key = 'railway',
+ value = 'tram'))$osm_lines
> byb1 <- tram[!is.na(tram%name),]
> o <- intersect(names(byb0), names(byb1))
> byb <- rbind(byb0[,o], byb1[,o])
> library(mapview)
> mapview(byb)
```

Vector data

Raster data

Spatio-temporal data

Representing spatial vector data in R (sp)

Representing spatial vector data in R (sf)

Representing spatial raster data in R (sp and raster)

Representing spatial raster data in R (sf and stars)

Spatial reference systems

Baseline WKT and PROJ4

Escaping the WGS84 hub: PROJ4 6.0 and WKT2

Earth observation

Volume and frequency

Array storage

Cloud storage

Computationally intensive tasks

Spatial dependence and subsetting data