

Raster analysis workflow in R.

Learning Objectives

After completing this tutorial, you will be able to:

-

What you need

You will need a computer with internet access to complete this lesson and the data for week 4 of the course.

Download Week 4 Data (~500 MB){:data-proofer-ignore=} .btn }

We can break our data analysis workflow into several steps as follows:

- **Data Processing:** load and “clean” the data. This may include cropping, dealing with NA values, etc
- **Data Exploration:** understand the range and distribution of values in your data. This may involve plotting histograms scatter plots, etc
- **More Data Processing & Analysis:** This may include the final data processing steps that you determined based upon the data exploration phase.
- **Final data analysis:** The final steps of your analysis - often performed using information gathered in the early data processing / exploration stages of your workflow.
- **Presentation:** Refining your results into a final plot or set of plots that are cleaned up, labeled, etc.

Please note - working with data is not a linear process. There are no defined steps. As you work with data more, you will develop your own workflow and approach.

```
# load libraries
library(raster)
library(rgdal)

# set working directory
setwd("~/Documents/earth-analytics")
```

Note: try mapview() is a function that allows you to create interactive maps of spatial data using leaflet as a base.

<https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/mapview/index.html>

```
# load data
pre_dtm <- raster("data/week3/BLDR_LeeHill/pre-flood/lidar/pre_DTM.tif")
pre_dsm <- raster("data/week3/BLDR_LeeHill/pre-flood/lidar/pre_DSM.tif")

post_dtm <- raster("data/week3/BLDR_LeeHill/post-flood/lidar/post_DTM.tif")
post_dsm <- raster("data/week3/BLDR_LeeHill/post-flood/lidar/post_DSM.tif")

# import crop extent
crop_ext <- readOGR("data/week3/BLDR_LeeHill", "clip-extent")
## OGR data source with driver: ESRI Shapefile
## Source: "data/week3/BLDR_LeeHill", layer: "clip-extent"
## with 1 features
## It has 1 fields
## Integer64 fields read as strings: id
```

Calculate the difference.

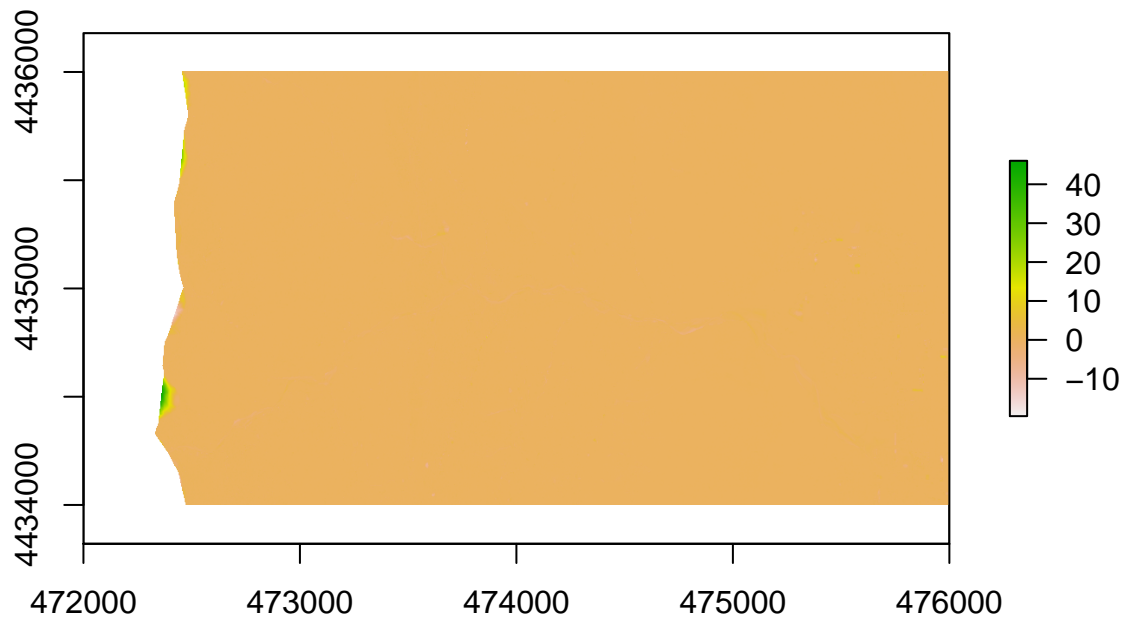


Figure 1: difference between pre and post flood dtm.

```
# calculate dtm difference
dtm_diff_uncropped <- post_dtm - pre_dtm
plot(dtm_diff_uncropped)
```

Next, crop the data.

```
# crop the data
dtm_diff <- crop(dtm_diff_uncropped, crop_ext)
plot(dtm_diff,
     main="cropped data")
```

```
# get a quick glimpse at some of the values for a particular "row"
# note there are a LOT of values in this raster so this won't print all values.
# below i used the head() function to limit the number of values returned to 6.
# that way a lot of numbers don't print out in my final knitr output.
head(getValues(dtm_diff, row = 5))
```

```
## [1] 0.04992676 -0.02001953 -0.10998535 -0.13000488 -0.02001953 -0.20996094
```

```
# view max data values
```

```
dtm_diff@data@max
```

```
## [1] 15.09998
```

```
dtm_diff@data@min
```

```
## [1] -10.53003
```

```
# plot histogram of data
```

```
hist(dtm_diff,
     main="distribution of raster cell values in the data",
     xlab="Height (m)")
```

```
hist(dtm_diff,
     xlim=c(-2,2),
     main="histogram \nzoomed in to -2 to 2 on the x axis",
```

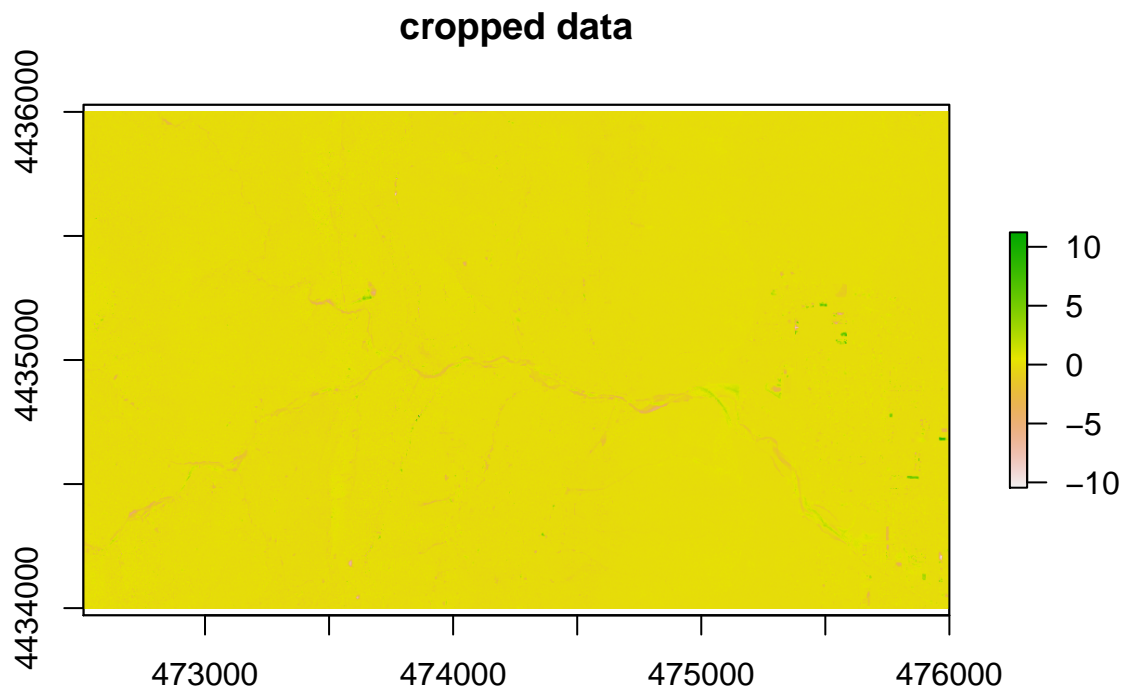


Figure 2: cropped data

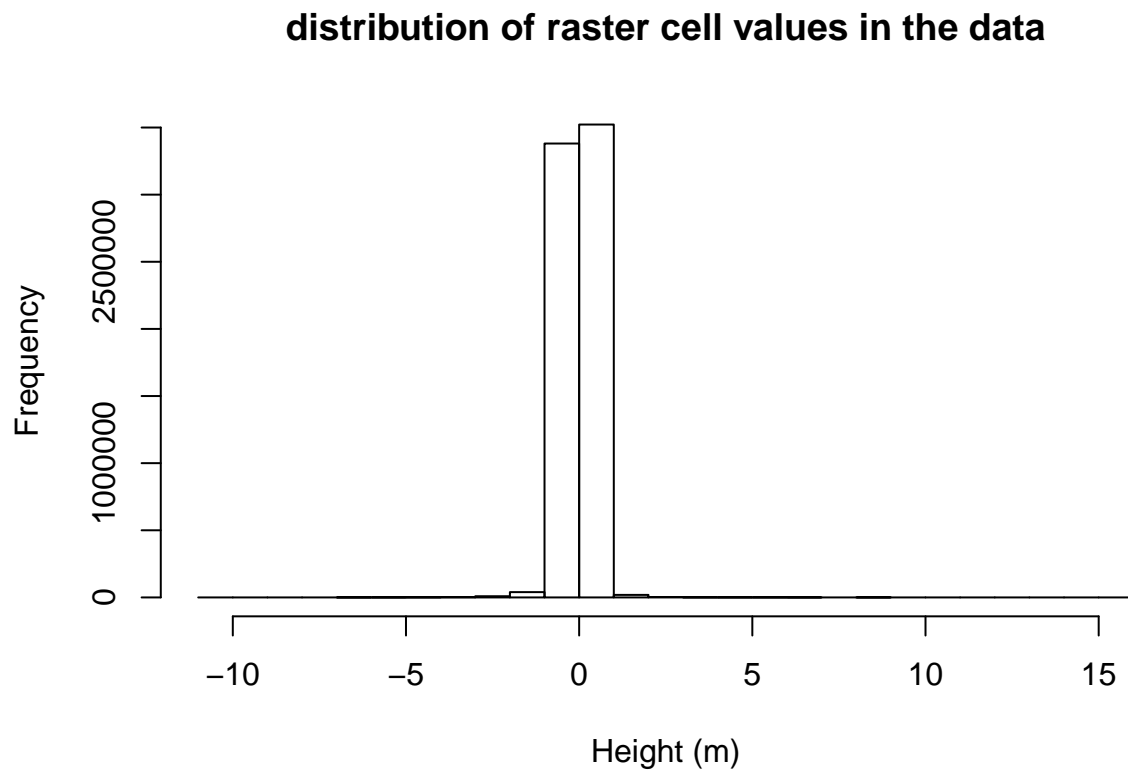


Figure 3: initial histogram

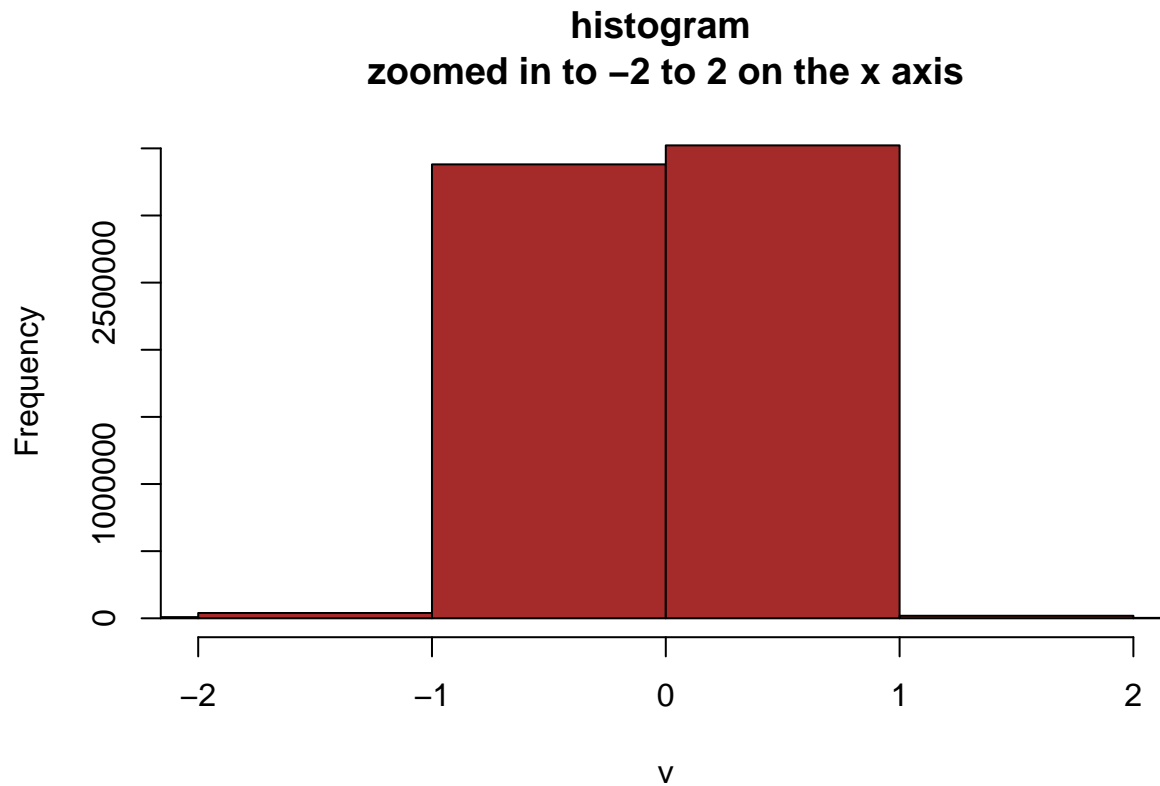


Figure 4: initial histogram w xlim to zoom in

```
col="brown")
```

```
# see how R is breaking up the data
histinfo <- hist(dtm_diff)
```

```
histinfo
## $breaks
## [1] -11 -10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5
## [18] 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
##
## $counts
## [1] 15 21 65 85 191 306 990 2296
## [9] 8934 39467 3380797 3522363 18939 3131 883 618
## [17] 524 172 63 111 23 2 2 1
## [25] 0 0 1
##
## $density
## [1] 0.0000021489971 0.0000030085960 0.0000093123209 0.0000121776504
## [5] 0.0000273638968 0.0000438395415 0.0001418338109 0.0003289398281
## [9] 0.0012799426934 0.0056542979943 0.4843548710602 0.5046365329513
## [13] 0.0027133237822 0.0004485673352 0.0001265042980 0.0000885386819
## [17] 0.0000750716332 0.0000246418338 0.0000090257880 0.0000159025788
## [21] 0.0000032951289 0.0000002865330 0.0000002865330 0.0000001432665
## [25] 0.0000000000000 0.0000000000000 0.0000001432665
##
## $mids
```

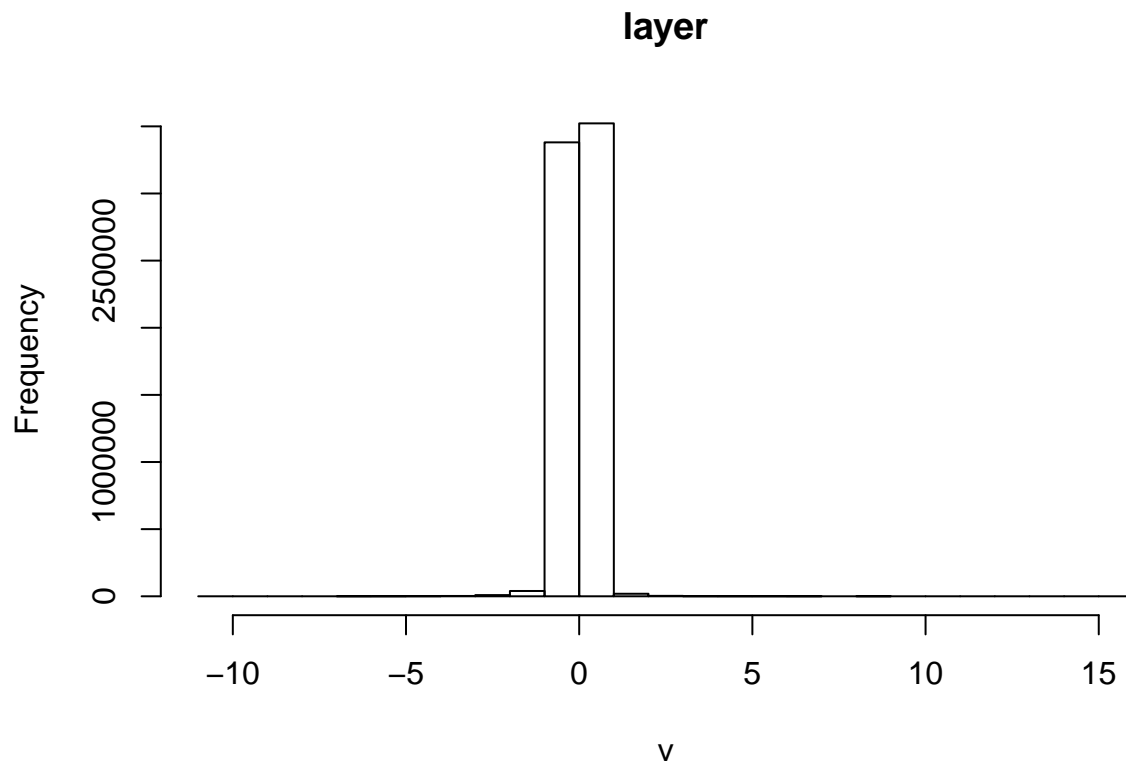


Figure 5: initial histogram w xlim to zoom in

```
## [1] -10.5 -9.5 -8.5 -7.5 -6.5 -5.5 -4.5 -3.5 -2.5 -1.5 -0.5
## [12] 0.5 1.5 2.5 3.5 4.5 5.5 6.5 7.5 8.5 9.5 10.5
## [23] 11.5 12.5 13.5 14.5 15.5
##
## $xname
## [1] "v"
##
## $equidist
## [1] TRUE
##
## attr(,"class")
## [1] "histogram"

# how many breaks does R use in the default histogram
length(histinfo$breaks)
## [1] 28

# summarize values in the data
summary(dtm_diff, na.rm=T)
##          layer
## Min.      -10.53002930
## 1st Qu.   -0.06994629
## Median    0.01000977
## 3rd Qu.    0.07995605
## Max.      15.09997559
## NA's      0.00000000
```

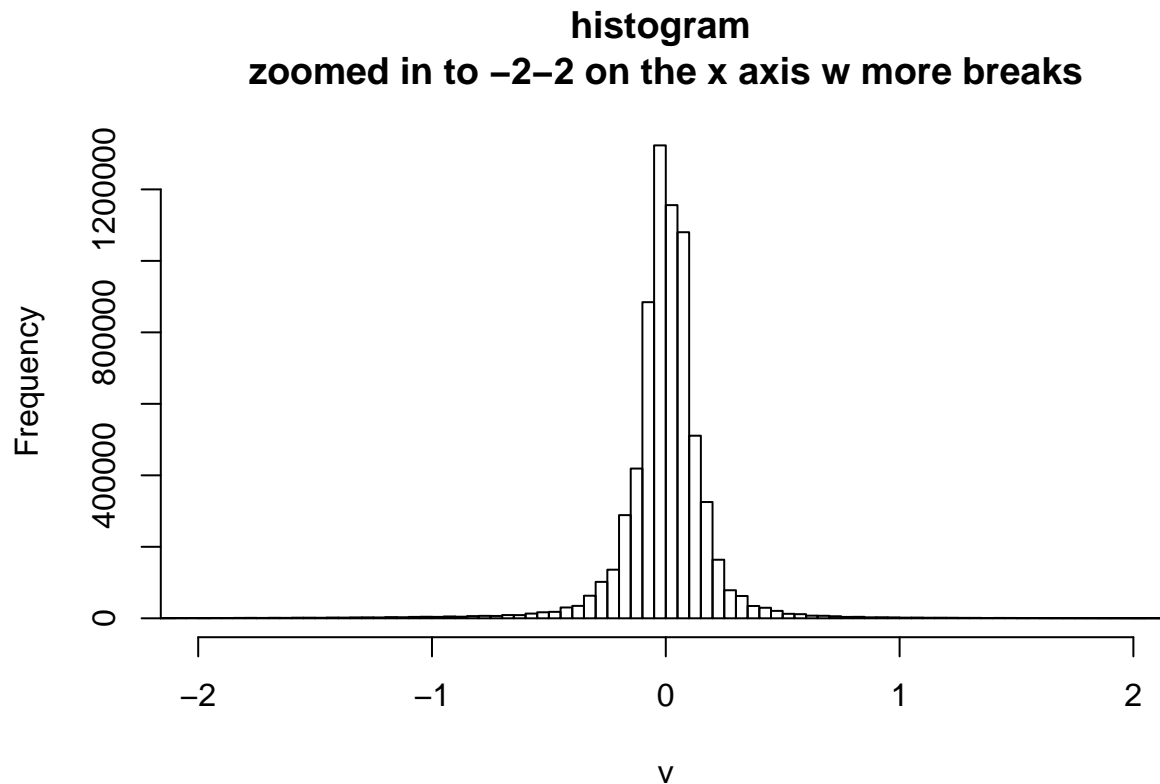


Figure 6: initial histogram w xlim to zoom in and breaks

Breaks

Above, we saw that we can see how R breaks up our data to create a histogram. R, by default, creates 35 bins to plot a histogram of our raster data. We can increase the number of breaks or bins that the `hist()` uses with the argument:

`breaks=number`

In the example below, I used a very large number - 500 so we can see the bins.

```
# where are most of our values?
hist(dtm_diff,
     xlim=c(-2,2),
     breaks=500,
     main="histogram \nzoomed in to -2-2 on the x axis w more breaks")
```

Histogram with custom breaks

We can create custom breaks or bins in a histogram too. To do this, we pass the same `breaks` argument a vector of numbers that represent the range for each bin in our histogram.

```
# We may want to explore breaks in our histogram before plotting our data
hist(dtm_diff,
     breaks=c(-20, -10, -3, -.5, .5, 3, 10, 50),
     main="Histogram with custom breaks",
     xlab="Height (m)",
     col="springgreen")
```

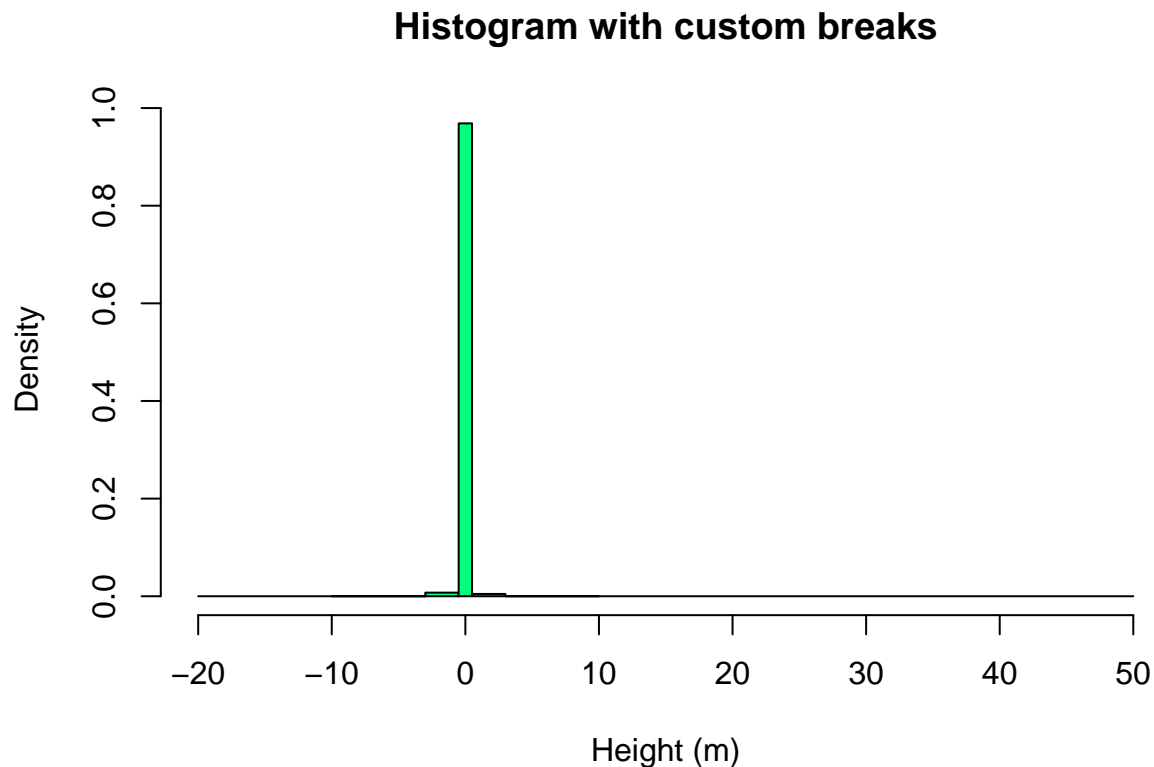


Figure 7: histogram w custom breaks

Finally, let's plot the data using the breaks that we created for our histogram above. We know that there is a high number of cells with a value between -1 and 1. So let's consider that when we select the colors for our plot.

```
# plot dtm difference with breaks
plot(dtm_diff,
     breaks=c(-20, -10, -3, -1, 1, 3, 10, 50),
     col=terrain.colors(7))
```

Custom plot colors

Next, let's adjust the colors that we use to plot our raster. to do that we will create a vector of colors, each or which will represent one of our numeric "bins" of raster values.

This mimics a classified map - we are still exploring our data!

```
# how many breaks do we have?
# NOTE: we will have one less break than the length of this vector
length(c(-20,-10,-3,-1, 1, 3, 10, 50))
## [1] 8
```

Set number of colors based upon how many breaks or bins we have in our data above we have 8 numbers in our breaks vector. this translates to 7 bins each or which requires a unique color.

```
# create a vector of colors - one for each "bin" of raster cells
new_colors <- c("palevioletred4", "palevioletred2", "palevioletred1", "ivory1",
               "seagreen1", "seagreen2", "seagreen4")
```

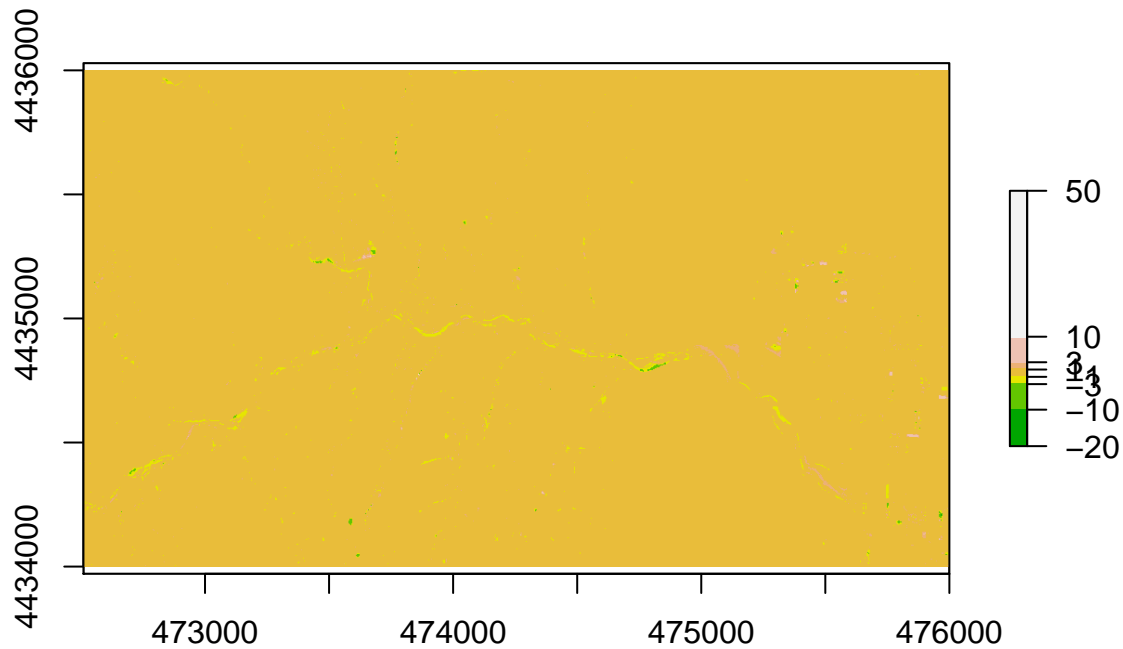


Figure 8: Plot difference dtm.

```
plot(dtm_diff,
     breaks=c(-20, -10, -3, -.5, .5, 3, 10, 50),
     col=new_colors,
     legend=F,
     main="Plot of DTM differences\n custom colors")

# make sure legend plots outside of the plot area
par(xpd=T)
# add the legend to the plot
legend(x=dtm_diff@extent@xmax, y=dtm_diff@extent@ymax, # legend location
      legend=c("-20 to -10", "-10 to -3",
               "-3 to -.5", "-.5 to .5",
               ".5 to 3", "3 to 10", "10 to 50"),
      fill=new_colors,
      bty="n",
      cex=.7)
```

Crop and replot

We can zoom into a part of the raster manually - by first cropping the data using a manually created plot extent. Then plotting the newly cropped raster subset.

```
# new_extent <- drawExtent()
new_extent <- extent(473690, 474155.2, 4434849, 4435204)
new_extent
## class      : Extent
## xmin       : 473690
## xmax       : 474155.2
## ymin       : 4434849
```

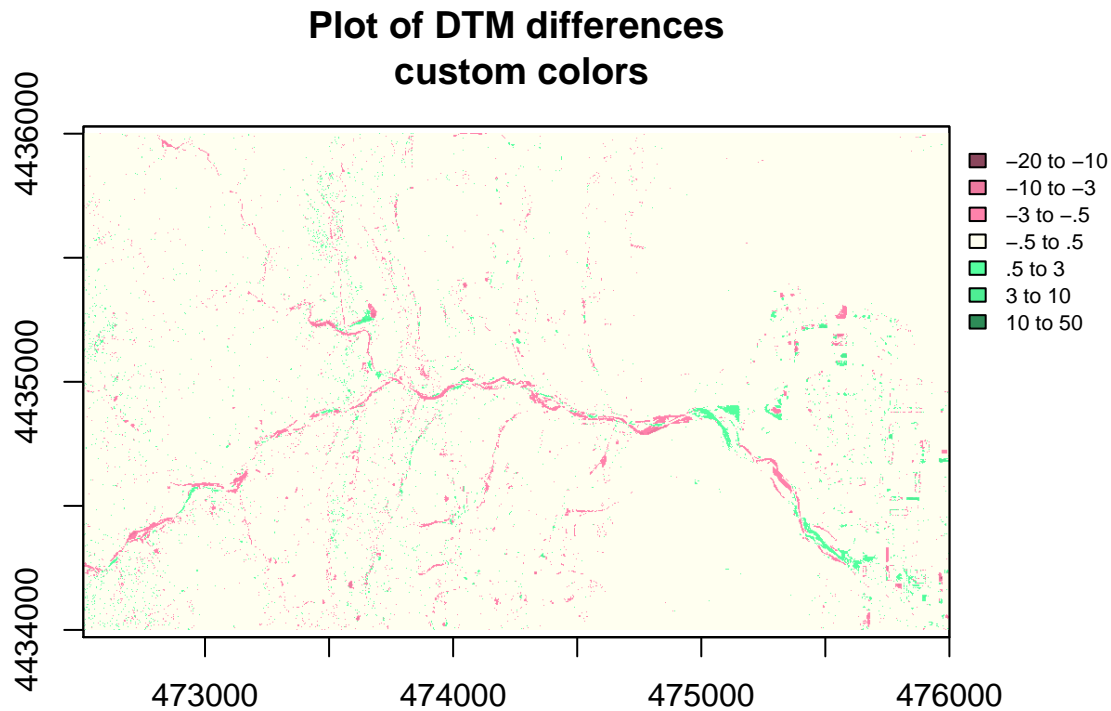



Figure 9: Plot difference dtm with custom colors.

```
## ymax      : 4435204
# crop the raster to a smaller area
dtm_diff_crop <- crop(dtm_diff, new_extent)

# Plot the cropped raster
plot(dtm_diff_crop,
     breaks=c(-20, -10, -3, -1, 1, 3, 10, 50),
     col=new_colors,
     legend=F,
     main="Lidar DTM Difference \n cropped subset")

# grab the upper right hand corner coordinates to place the legend.
legendx <- dtm_diff_crop@extent@xmax
legendy <- dtm_diff_crop@extent@ymax

par(xpd=TRUE)
legend(legendx+100, legendy,
      legend=c("-20 to -10", "-10 to -3",
               "-1 to 1", "1 to 3", "3 to 10", "10 to 50"),
      fill=new_colors,
      bty="n",
      cex=.8)

dev.off()
## RStudioGD
##      2
```

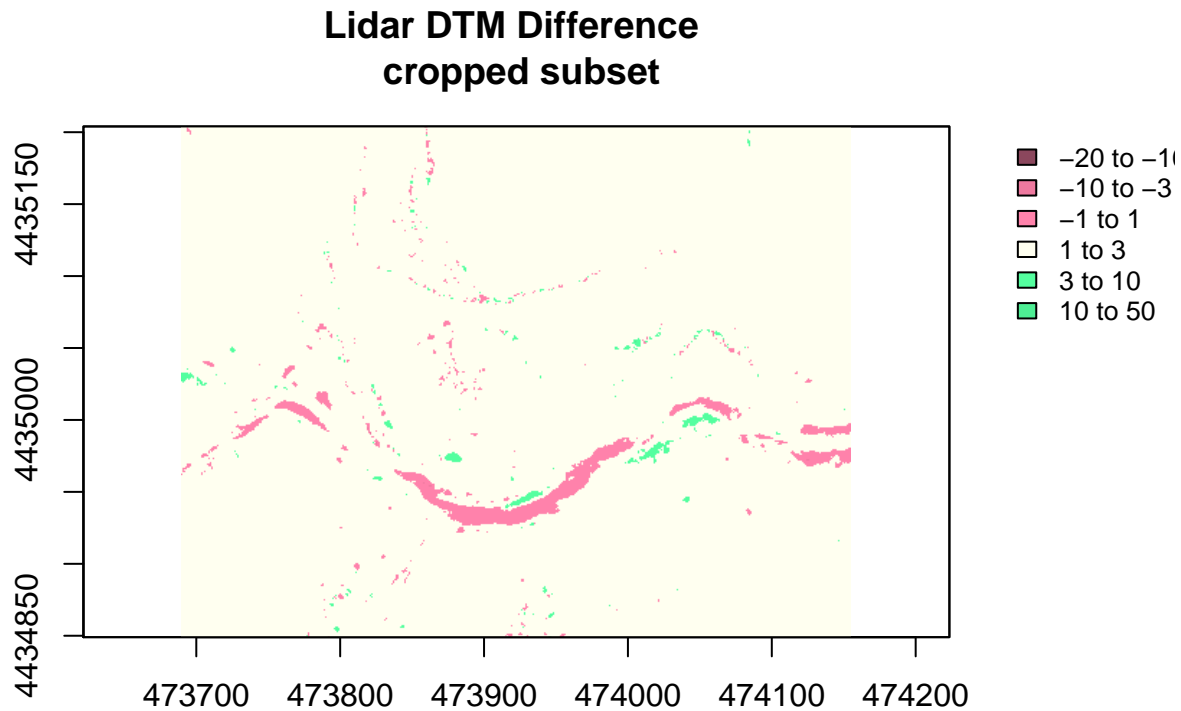


Figure 10: cropped dtm subset

Create a final classified dataset

When we have decided what break points work best for our data, then we may chose to classify the data.

```
# -20,-10,-3,-1, 1, 3, 10, 50
# create reclass vector
reclass_vector <- c(-20,-10, -3,
                   -10,-3, -2,
                   -3, -.5, -1,
                   -.5, .5, 0,
                   .5, 3, 1,
                   3, 10, 2,
                   10, 50, 3)

reclass_matrix <- matrix(reclass_vector,
                        ncol=3,
                        byrow = T)

reclass_matrix
##      [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,] -20.0 -10.0  -3
## [2,] -10.0  -3.0  -2
## [3,]  -3.0  -0.5  -1
## [4,]  -0.5   0.5   0
## [5,]   0.5   3.0   1
## [6,]   3.0  10.0   2
## [7,]  10.0  50.0   3
```

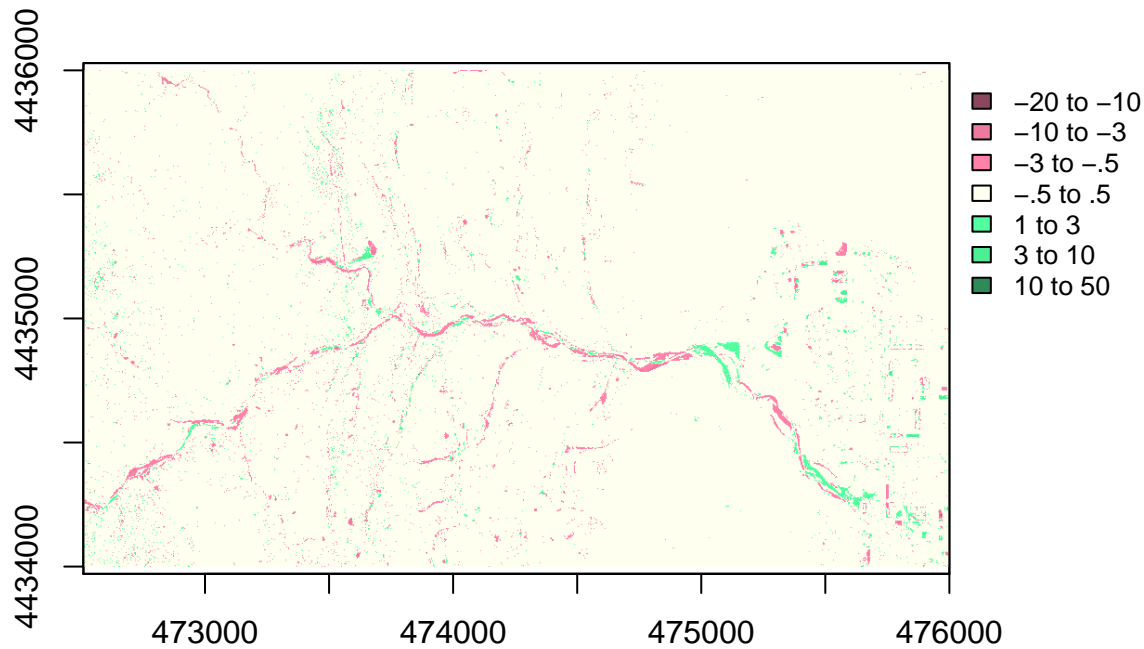


Figure 11: final plot

Reclassify difference raster

```
diff_dtm_rcl <- reclassify(dtm_diff, reclass_matrix)

plot(diff_dtm_rcl,
     col=new_colors,
     legend=F)
par(xpd=T)
legend(dtm_diff@extent@xmax, dtm_diff@extent@ymax,
     legend=c("-20 to -10", "-10 to -3", "-3 to -.5",
              "-.5 to .5", "1 to 3", "3 to 10", "10 to 50"),
     fill=new_colors,
     bty="n",
     cex=.8)
```

Finally view the final histogram

```
hist(diff_dtm_rcl,
     main="Histogram of reclassified data",
     xlab="Height Class")
```

Now let's look at one last thing. What would the distribution look like if we set all values between -0.5 to 0.5 to NA?

```
# create a new raster object
diff_dtm_rcl_na <- diff_dtm_rcl
# assign values between -.5 and .5 to NA
diff_dtm_rcl_na[diff_dtm_rcl_na >= -.5 & diff_dtm_rcl_na <= .5] <- NA
# view histogram
hist(diff_dtm_rcl_na,
     main="Histogram of data \n values between -.5 and .5 set to NA",
```

Histogram of reclassified data

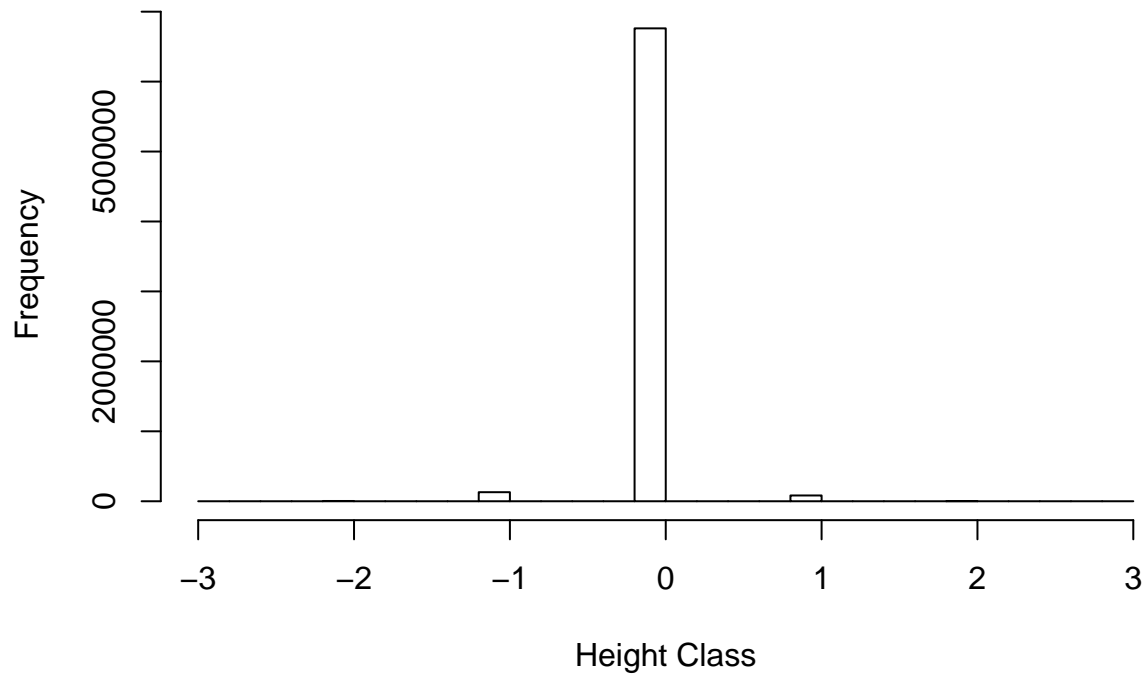


Figure 12: histogram of differences

```
xlab="Difference Class")
```

```
# view summary of data
summary(diff_dtm_rcl_na)
##          layer
## Min.        -3
## 1st Qu.     -1
## Median      -1
## 3rd Qu.      1
## Max.         3
## NA's      6761395
```

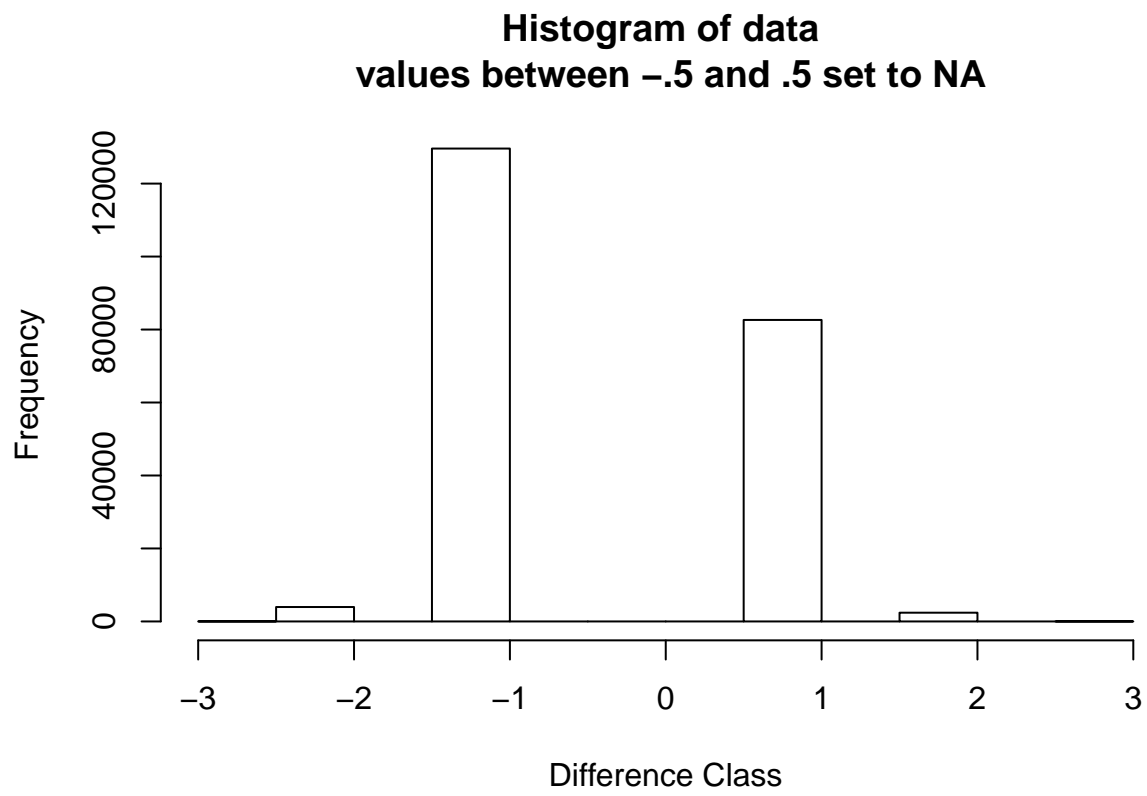


Figure 13: histogram of final cleaned data