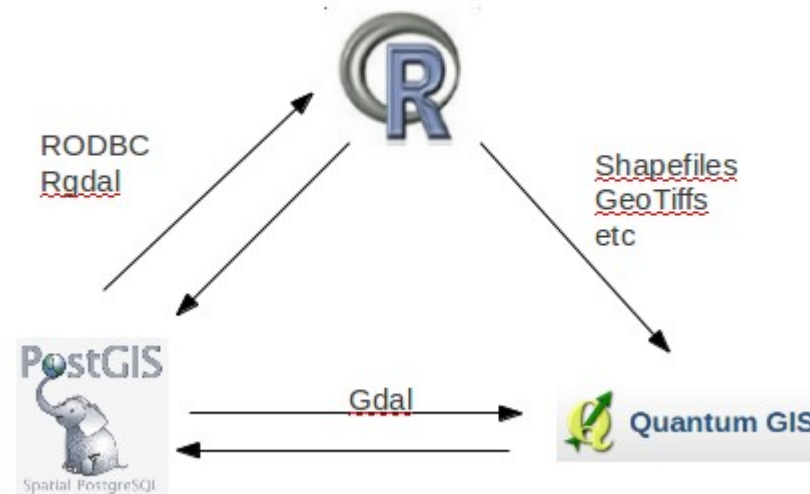


# Linking PostGIS and R

Duncan Golicher



# What is PostGIS?

- Set of spatial functions added as an extension to Postgresql
- Used for storing and processing very large complex data sets involving multiple users eg
  - Canadian Forest Resources Inventories
  - Vectorborne Diseases, UC Davis
- Originally only for vector data

# Strengths of spatial data bases

- Structured data storage
- Data sharing
- Slicing, dicing and combining data
- Efficient use of networked resources
- Real time space-time analysis (for example animal tracking etc)
- Online mapping applications

# PostGIS and R

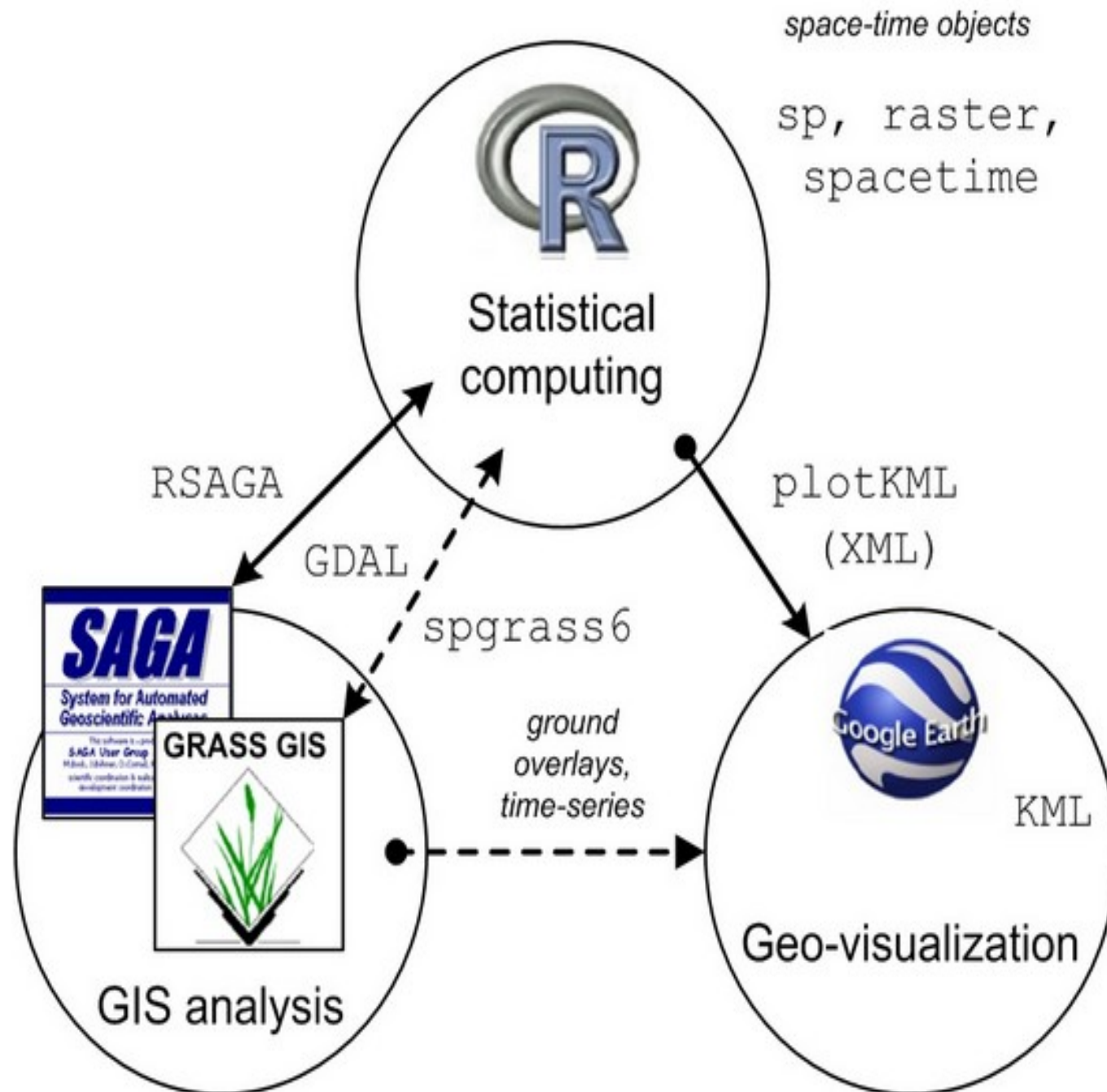
- PostGIS can be installed locally in order to allow R to use spatial SQL
- Particularly useful for querying vector data
- PostGIS has gained raster support relatively recently, thanks mainly to Pierre Racine and Bborie Park (UC Davis)
- Raster processing now integrated within PostGIS installs for all platforms

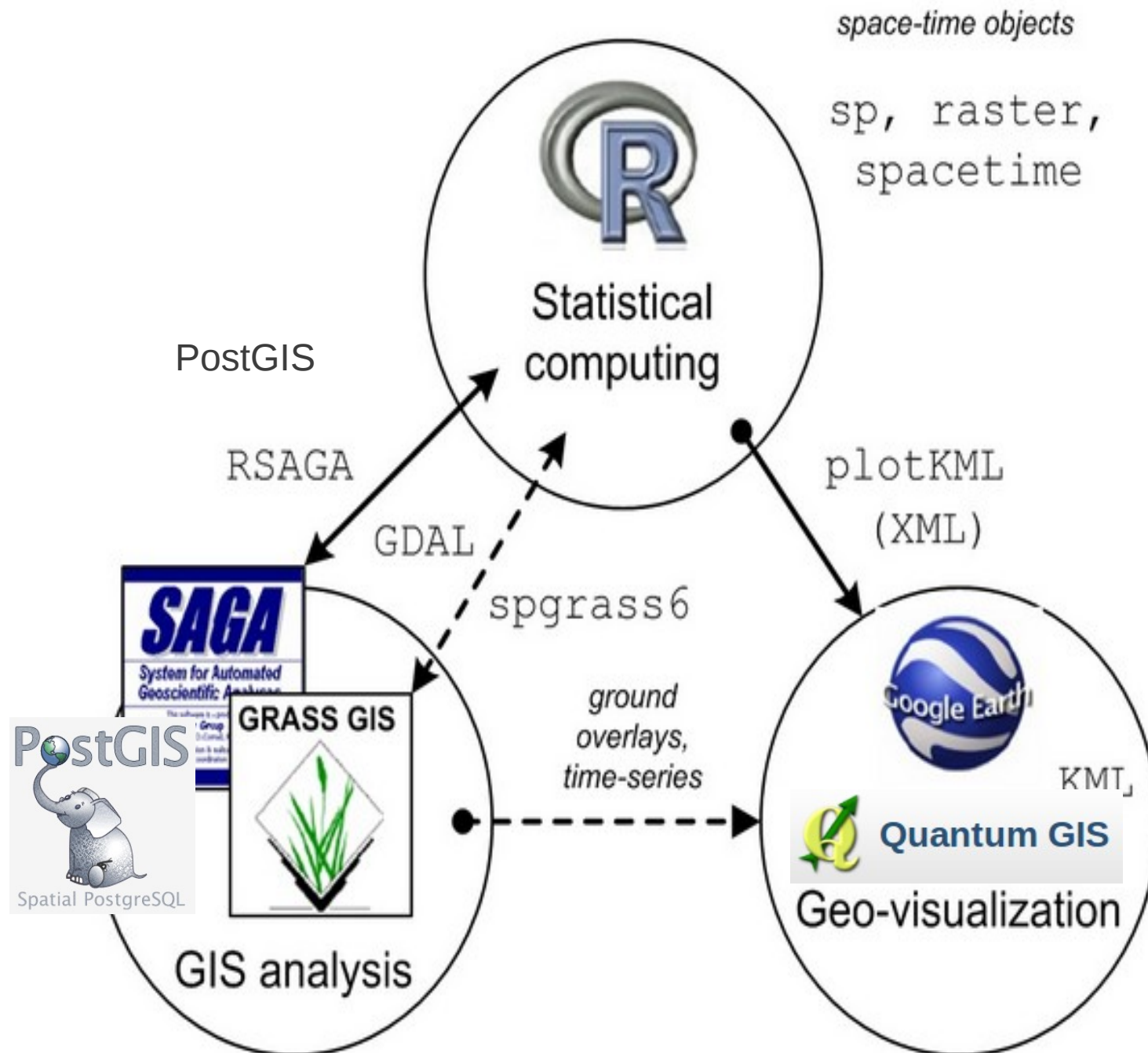
# PostGIS in our research

- We are currently modelling the distribution of over 2000 species of Mexican trees for Conabio
- PostGIS allows us to combine diverse sources of spatial and non spatial information
- Useful for “slicing and dicing” data before import to R
- Spatial queries in PostGIS involve vector data.
- Most of our raster operations use dismo and the raster package
- However ... We have experimented with PostGIS raster, particularly for overlays involving polygons

# Tutorial

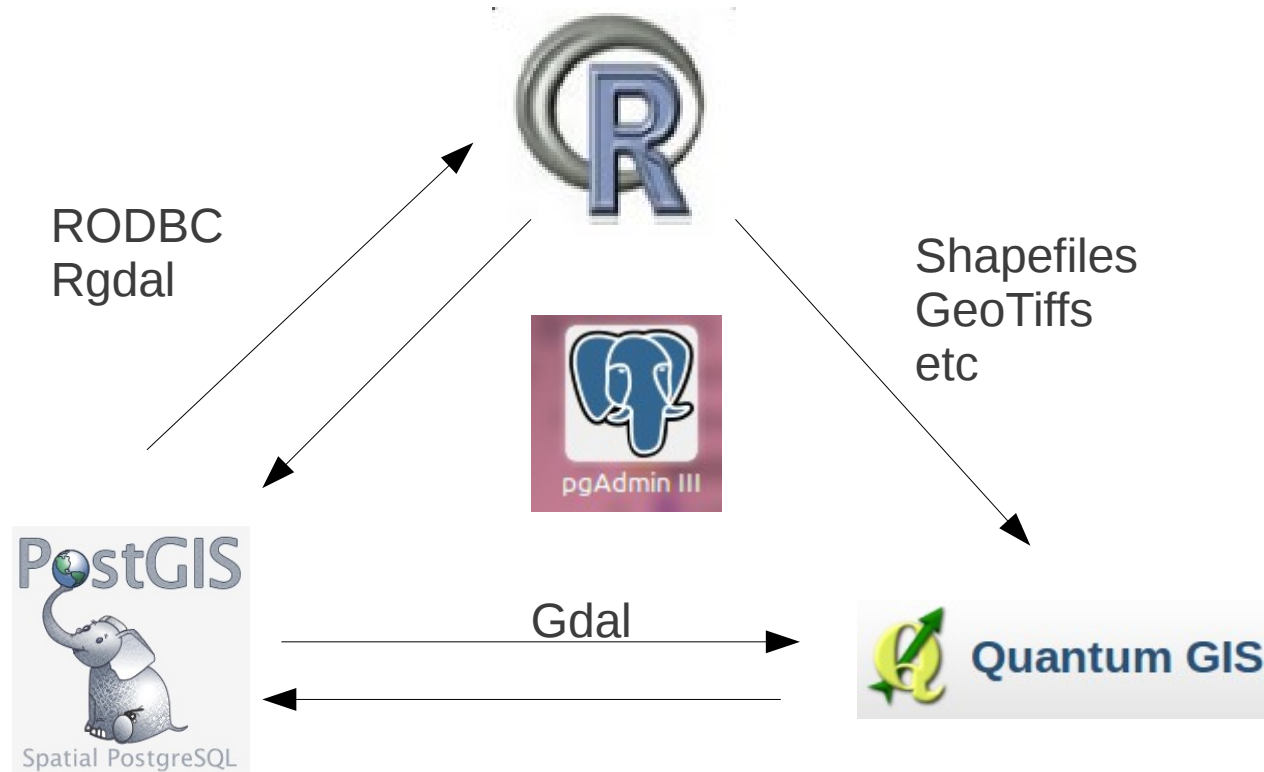
- The tutorial for this course includes a small trial data set.
- <http://tinyurl.com/QuebecPostGIS>
- Can be run with only minor modification (setting paths) on Ubuntu
- Contains code to install PostGIS from source on Ubuntu 12.04
- Demonstrates some useful features of PostGIS as a complement to other GIS functionality in R







# Communicating between R and PostGIS



# Installing PostGIS locally

- Install is very easy on either Windows and Ubuntu
- Windows users follow a simple graphical online setup procedure
- A basic setup on Ubuntu in four easy steps
  - Install from repository
  - Set up user passwords and privileges
  - Create a database
  - Add the PostGIS extension

# Installing PostGIS on Ubuntu

```
sudo apt-add-repository ppa:sharpie/postgis-nightly  
sudo apt-get update  
sudo apt-get install postgresql-9.1-postgis  
sudo apt-get install postgresql-9.1-plr
```

```
sudo passwd postgres  
sudo -u postgres psql -c "alter user postgres with password  
'postgres';"  
sudo -u postgres createuser [duncan] --superuser  
createdb geostats
```

**Set passwords  
for the OS user and  
within the database**

```
psql -d geostats -c 'create extension postgis  
psql -d geostats -c 'create extension plr''
```

# Building from source

```
sudo apt-get install libgdal.dev libproj.dev libxml2-dev libgeos-dev  
sudo apt-get install libarmadillo-dev libpoppler-dev libepsilon-dev libexpat-dev liblzma-dev
```

```
wget http://postgis.net/stuff/postgis-2.1.0beta3dev.tar.gz  
tar xvzf postgis-2.1*  
cd postgis*  
./configure  
make  
sudo make install
```

```
wget https://github.com/jconway/plr/archive/master.zip  
unzip master.zip  
cd plr-master  
USE_PGXS=1 make  
sudo USE_PGXS=1 make install
```

# RODBC

- Open data base connectivity
- Install the postgresql driver
- Windows

<http://ftp.postgresql.org/pub/odbc/versions/msi/psql>

- Ubuntu

```
sudo apt-get install unixODBC unixODBC-dev  
sudo apt-get install odbc-postgresql
```

# Getting started

- Create a database
- Create the PostGIS extension
- `system("createdb geostats")`
  - `CREATE EXTENSION POSTGIS`
  - `CREATE EXTENSION PLR`

# ODBC

- Allows R to “speak” PostGIS
- In Linux connections saved in etc/odbc.ini

[geostats]

Driver = /usr/lib/i386-linux-gnu/odbc/psqlodbcw.so

Database = geostats

Servename = localhost

Username = postgres

Password = postgres

Protocol = 8.2.5

ReadOnly = 0

# ODBC

```
con <- odbcConnect("geostats")  
query<-"select some stuff from ...."  
RDataFrame<-sqlQuery(con,query)
```



# Rgdal

- Allows R to read and write spatial data using gdal drivers
- Can read and write from shapefiles and PostGIS
- Complements RODBC

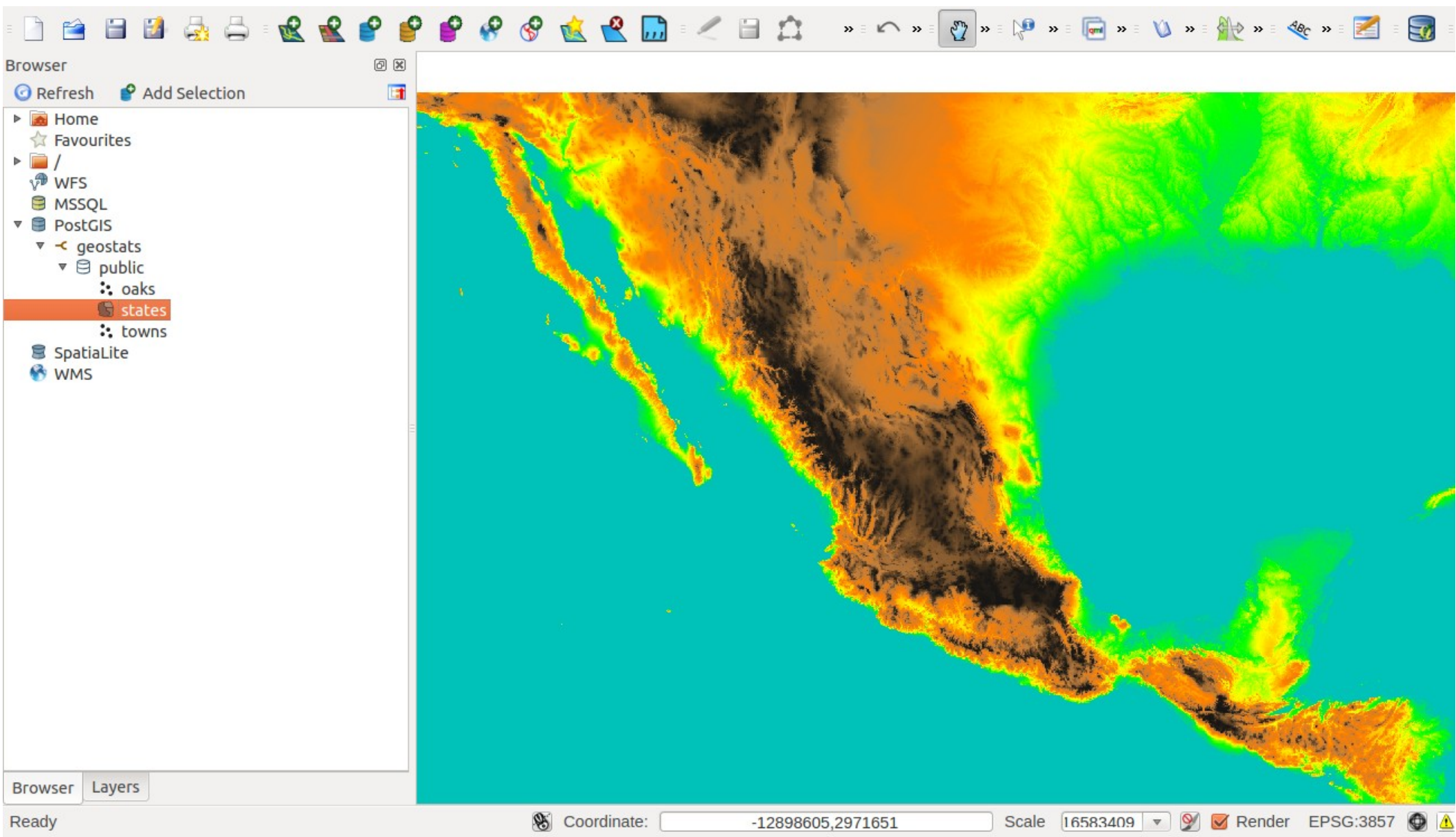
```
>states<-readOGR("shapefiles","states")
```

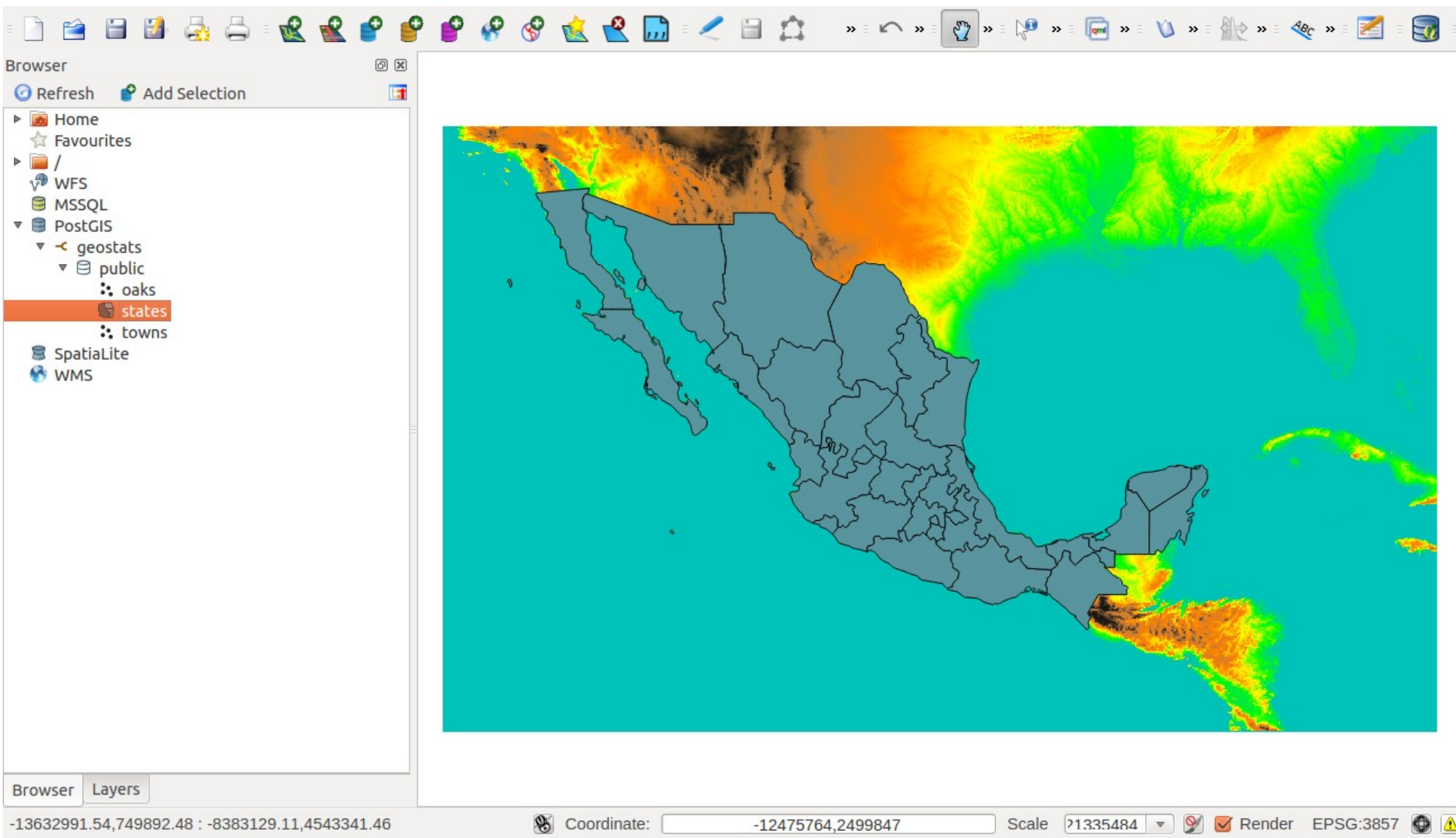
```
>writeOGR(states,"PG:dbname=geostats",  
layer_options="geometry_name=geom","states",  
"PostgreSQL")
```

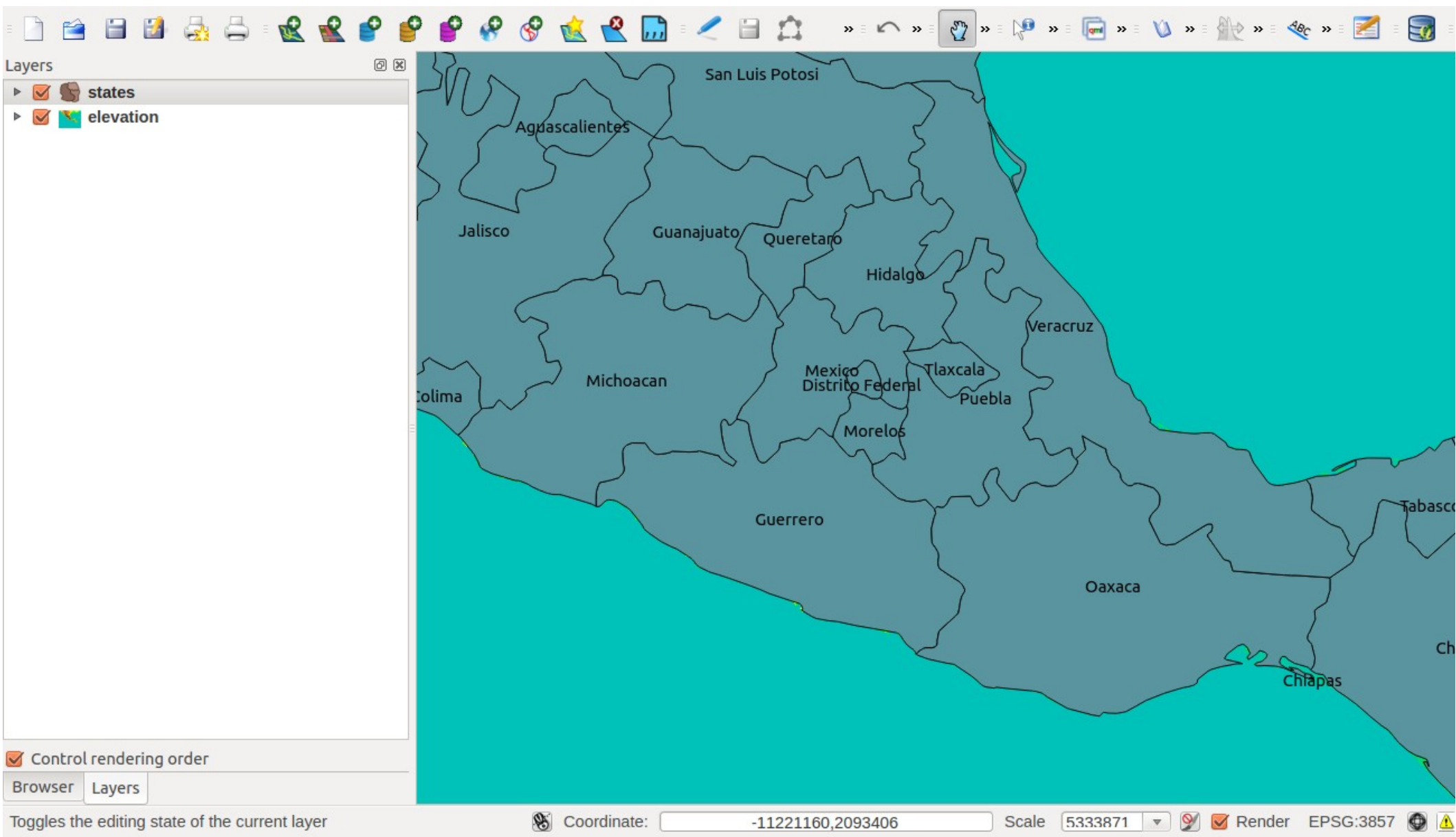
```
>readOGR("PG:dbname=geostats", "states")
```

# QGIS

- Visualisation tool and GUI based GIS
- PostGIS layers can be added simply by dragging and dropping







# PGAdmin

- Powerful graphical admin tool for Postgresql
- Can be used to design and test queries before integration into R scripts



# PgAdmin

pgAdmin III

Object browser

- Server Groups
  - Servers (1)
    - localhost (localhost:5432)
      - Databases (15)
        - geostat
        - geostats
          - Catalogs (2)
          - Extensions (3)
          - Schemas (2)
            - modis
            - public
              - Collations (0)
              - Domains (0)
              - FTS Configurations (0)
              - FTS Dictionaries (0)
              - FTS Parsers (0)
              - FTS Templates (0)
              - Functions (1024)
              - Sequences (5)
              - Tables (6)
                - elevation
                - oaks
                - spatial\_ref\_sys
                - states
                - temp
                - towns
              - Trigger Functions (2)
              - Views (4)

Query - geostats on postgres@localhost:5432 \*

SQL Editor Graphical Query Builder

Previous queries

```
create table oakstotown as
select o.gid,genus,species,placename,
st_distance(o.geom::geography,t.geom::geography)/1000 distkm, st_shortestline(o.geom,t.geom) g
from towns t, oaks o where st_dwithin(t.geom,o.geom,0.1)
```

Output pane

Data Output Explain Messages History

Query returned successfully: 25371 rows affected, 577 ms execution time.

Retrieving details on table oaks... Done.

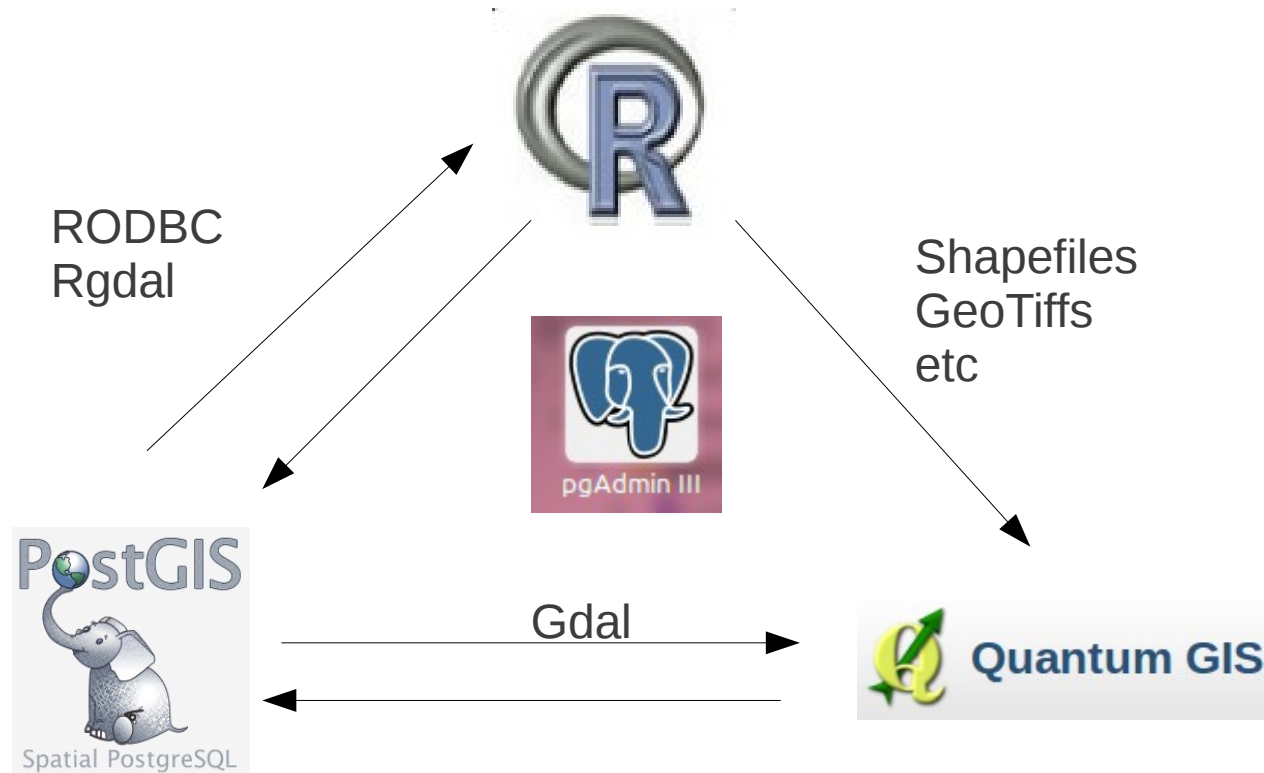
# System commands

- Vector and raster data can be loaded from the command line
- R scripts can be used to control the process

```
command<-paste("raster2pgsql -s 4326 -d  
-M -R ",f," -F -t 100x100 temp|psql -d  
geostats",sep="")  
print(command)
```



# Putting it all together



# Example in RStudio

